Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, 12TH JANUARY, 1825. No. 1806.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4TH DECEMBER 1824.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

Regiment of Artillery.

Lieutenant M. C. Decluzeau to be Major of Brigade to the Detail attached to the Malwa Field Force,---Date of appointment 1st December. 1824.

Lieutenant Thomas Sutton, to be Adjutant and Quarter-Master to the Artillery, Surat Division of the Army, vice Decluzeau.—Date of appointment 1st Dec. 1824.

Bombay Castle, 3d January 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council No. 1 of 1825. In consequence of the death of Captain G. Marshall of the 3d Regiment of Light Cavalry on the 23d ultimo, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

3d Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant G. J. C. Paul, to be Captain, and Cornet George William Money to be Lieutenant in succession to Marshall deceased,—Date of Rank 24th Dec. 1824.

No 2 of 1825. The furlough to China on sick Certificate granted on the 14th of July last to Lieutenant Cotgrave of the Regiment of Artillery, is extended to the 14th of March next; that Officer having transmitted a Medical Certificate of the necessity of the measure.

Bombay Castle, 3d January 1825.

No. 3 of 1825. The Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of a Provost and a Line Serjeant to the Malwa field Force, and a Garrison Serjeant Major for the Fort of Asseerghur from the 1st. of November.

No. 4 of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Regiment of Artillery.

Lieutenant J. Sinclair, to be Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Artillery in the Poona Division of the Army vice Barton.—Date of rank 1st. December 1824.

Lieutenant H. W. Trevilyan to be Adjutant to the 1st. Battalion vice Sinclair,—Date of rank 1st. December 1824.

Bombay Castle, 3d January 1825.

No. 5 of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council confirms an order by Major General Wilson, dated Head Quarters, Bombay, 12th November, appointing Lieutenant A. Wilson, to act as Major of Brigade in the Presidency Division of the Army, until the arrival of the officer nominated to the situation, or until further orders.

No. 6 of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Political Department, to appoint Captain W. Nixon, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to the Command of the Guykwar contingent of Horse at Deesa, under the orders of the Resident at Baroda.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

WM. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for General information the following report of the success which has attended Assistant Surgeon Richmond's treatment of the diseases of the Eye at Poona.

Abstract of Diseases of the Eye, treated at Poona by Surgical operation from the 6th of May to the 12th of December 1824.

DESEASES.	Restored to good sight by operation.	Restored to good sight by operation, but by the impru-dence of the patients, in-flammation was brought on which des-troyed the Eyes.	Total number restored to good sight by opera-tion.	Restored to a degree of useful sight by opera-tion	Total Num-ber of Cata-racts, artifical pupils, and pterygium, successfully treated by operation.
Cataracts.	407	29	436	43	479
Artificial pupils.	9			3	9
Pterygiums.	2				2
Total successfully treated by Surgical operations,					490
Restored to good sight by Medical treatment,					14
General Total restored to sight,					504

Abstract of Diseases of the Eye treated without Surgical operation.

DISEASES.	Cured.	Relieved	No better.	Remaining.	Total.	Remarks.
Granular Conjunctiva.	68	17		6	91	
Ophthalmy.	38				38	
Inflammation of the Iris,	1				1	
Opake Cornea.	14	34	37	9	94	
Specks on the Cornea	3	2			5	
Leucoma.	1	14	13	5	33	
Lippitudo,	8				8	
Epiphora,	14				14	
Amaurosis,		11	22		33	
Glaucoma,		1	6		7	
Night blindness,	6	4			10	
Fistula Lachrymalis,	1	2	4	1	8	
Staphyloma,		1	13	1	15	
Hydrophthalmy,		2			2	
28 Had the structure of their Eyes destroyed previously to application for relief.		•			28	

By referring to the table of diseases, it will be perceived that in the course of seven months and twelve days, four hundred and seventy nine cases of Cataract have been successfully trea... nine cases of closed pupil, and two of pterys... have been equally so by operation, and fou... with diseased Cornea have received good... by Medical treatment, which when added t... ther, will make a total number of five hun... and four blind restored to sight.

A great number of these patients on who... the operation for Cataract has been performed... can read figures of a Watch without the aid of... Caractoric glasses, a medium, which would nearly perfect their sight if assisted by them.*

The number who are stated in the Column of disease to enjoy but a small degree of vision, though already highly useful to them, would also be greatly benefited by the assistance of these glasses, because in most of them the imperfection of sight, is owing to the flatness of the Cornea, dependent on old age.

Twenty nine having lost their sight after it had been restored to them by operation, was on account of the patients not being under restraint, nor willing to submit to any kind of Medical Control. Many who received sight in one instant rejoiced so exceedingly, that they became impatient of remaining a few days with their eyes bound up, and after they had left me, to enjoy the pleasure of light and the sight of their friends, uncovered their eyes and admitted the strong beams of light on the retina, which had been for years secluded in darkness, and w... consequently unable to withstand the first i... pressions of light without exciting inflamm... tion. On comparing this loss with the gene... success of operations for Cataract, it will... found, that about one in twenty has come un... this unhappy event.

Though I have not the least reason to co... plain of the want of confidence of the Nativ... yet I find them unwilling to submit, in af... treatment, to any painful remedy, for had th... people subjected themselves to the ordina... means employed in averting inflammation, I a... certain their sight would have been preserved.

The inevitable and disadvantageous mode... operating practice pursued with the Natives... India from that pursued with Europeans, oper... materially against the propitious result of p... tice, for after the operation is performed, ... are allowed to go wherever they please and to... low their own inclination. But to overcome... inconveniences, and to prevent succeeding in... mation as much as possible, the eye undergo... little disturbance during the couching of ca... so that in most cases no after treatment is re... except the occasional application of a few... to the temples.

Taking all these circumstances into co... tion it may be supposed that this issue of... will meet the cordial approbation of all... perienced in this branch of the professio...

To manage the Natives with readine... solutely necessary to do much with on... the instrument; light must be given in ... and with as little pain as possible. Th... ways be done with a hard cataract, but... is soft and will not bear the pressu...

* These Glasses can be procured in ... shilling a pair.

needle requires a process of time to be removed from the axis of vision. I therefore always apprize the patients of this probable incident.

I have many times passed a needle through the walls and humours of the eyeball, without the patients shewing the least symptom of pain, they remained as firm and steady as if nothing of the kind had taken place, and when questioned regarding the degree of pain, some answered they felt none, others felt a little. I am therefore of opinion that with a highly polished instrument, the operation of couching may be always performed, and the cataract laid down below the axis of vision, so as never to rise, without the patient feeling any more pain than [illegible] of bloodletting and frequently not so [illegible].

[illegible]uring the time I have been in Poona the [illegible]er of applicants amount to Eight hundred [illegible] Twenty, many of whom have been saved from [illegible]dness by the timely interference of Medical [illegible]atment. About one hundred people with [illegible]ncipient Cataract have also applied for relief, but not being completely blind, I could not think of proposing an operation, but informed them, that a total deprivation of sight would most probably ensue in the course of eighteen months or two years & then the eyes would be in a proper state to receive assistance by operation. I have not noted down any of these people's names, because they did not actually come under medical treatment. Adding all these to the number last mentioned will make nine hundred and twenty applicants.

A few weeks ago, I went down to the River's side where an old blind woman resided, the structure of her left eye was totally destroyed, but the right contained a fine Cataract, which was removed in an instant and sight restored. In less than half an hour after this operation, a crowd of lame and blind surrounded me, among them I found ten were blind with Cataract. On them I continued operating on the bank of the River till it grew dark, when I found I had but operated on eight, of whom seven had received good sight the other one did not derive any benefit on account of the principal nerve of vision being decayed. I then returned home, leaving two for operation, who followed me the next day and received sight.

On another day in presence of two gentlemen, [illegible] operation I restored fourteen out of fifteen to [illegible]d sight, and of another day I went a course of [illegible]y miles to Sassoor and several villages adjacent [illegible]t, in company with Doctors French and Ducat, [illegible] very kindly assisted me to perform twenty [illegible]ht operations for Cataract, out of which, twen[illegible]even proved successful. And within the space [illegible]wo days with the same gentlemen, I rode a [illegible]rse of fifty miles to Tellygaum and villages [illegible]r round it, where I operated with success on [illegible]ty seven cases of Cataract.

[illegible]ny of the patients included in this abstract, [illegible]from the neighbouring villages of Poonah, [illegible]me from the distance of a hundred and fifty

JAMES FRENCH, M. D.
Assistant Surgeon 67th Regt.
CHARLES DUCAT, M. D.
Civil Surgeon Poona.
GEO. RICHMOND,
Assistant Surgeon,
4th Light Dragoons.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

[illegible]STLE,
[illegible]1825.

ED. ELLIOT,
Assist. Sec. to Govt. in charge.

EXCHANGE.

[illegible].6 mo's sight 1s. | 8d per Rupee
[illegible]0 days' 104 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
[illegible]...do.. 99½ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.
COMPANY'S PAPER.
[illegible] B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
[illegible] *a* 114 do.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH JANUARY 1825.

The Shipping arrivals since our last are the Futty Mombarrak and Abassey from Calcutta; the 5th and 25th of December. The latter vessel brings a report of the Burmese having sued for peace, but no mention is made of it in the Calcutta papers of the same date.

Under the Madras head will be found some interesting accounts of the operations of our force at Rangoon, from one of which it would appear that a general movement was contemplated, but towards what point is not stated. A private letter conveys the gratifying information of the troops becoming more healthy; this is attributed partly to their having obtained liberal supplies of fresh provisions, which they had long been without. The weather, also, is stated to have changed for the better. The details respecting the burning of Rangoon are rather unsatisfactory, but the loss in public property does not appear to have been so great as was at first expected, nor does the event seem to have damped the ardor of our troops in the slightest degree. The last accounts state that two strong detachments went out under Sir Archibald Campbell and Sir W. Cotton, the former of which was eminently successful; the loss on the part of the enemy is stated to have been 4000 men, besides a large quantity of stores. Our loss has also been considerable, but the returns had not been made when the accounts left; thirteen Officers are stated to be among the list of killed and wounded. The numerical strength of the Burmese force in the neighbourhood of Rangoon does not seem to have been well ascertained, the statements varying from 25,000 to four times that number; but their perseverance under so many reverses would lead to a supposition of their numbers being very considerable. The fire-rafts which were at first so much dreaded appear to be now thought little of; no instance is noticed of their having proved destructive to our vessels.

We have, also, the pleasure of laying before our readers the Official accounts, which will be found in another column, of the victory at Rangoon, a private account of which we gave in our last. From the latter we were led to believe that our success had been of far less consequence than it really is, but the subsequent news from that quarter proves the victory, brilliant as it is, to be by no means so decisive as the General himself was led to expect, for the despatches were scarcely closed when the Enemy made their appearance near our lines, and were so little daunted as to commence stockading themselves again close to Rangoon. By the end of the week we may expect the Official details of the last affairs, which it is to be hoped will prove as satisfactory as the former. Allowing the usual proportion of wounded to the 4000 said to have been killed their loss will have amounted to upwards of twelve thousand men in the various actions; a loss to them which can hardly be repairable. The private accounts received by way of Bengal mention little more than what will be found in the Official letters; we observe, however, that the first Lieutenant of the H. C. Cruizer Teignmouth is among the Officers wounded, though his name is not included in the returns.

The Madras Gazette of Dec. 29th mentions it was reported at Rangoon that Bundoola had shut himself up in a distant stockade. The Burmese Generals had been quarrelling with each other and six Chiefs had been decapitated. The Prince Sarrawaddy and the King's Son are said to have so terrified Bundoola that he is only waiting for an opportunity to throw himself upon the English.

By last accounts we learn, that the advance of the force under Brigadier General Morrison at Chittagong was delayed in consequence of want of carriage and cattle, but it was expected that the troops could break ground on the 1st of this month.

The Madras Courier of Dec. 28th contains an interesting letter respecting the capture of Tavoy and Mergui, which want of space obliges us to omit, but it is substantially the same as the accounts that have already been laid before the public, with the exception of one article which is noticed in a postscript as follows.

"I have opened this to tell you, what I should have done ere this. But a few days since a conspiracy was found out and a plot laid for putting to death all the European Officers and then getting the men of Martaban to assist them in paying the Soldiers in the same way. This diabolical plan fortunately by the vigilance of Capt. JONES of the 89th who commanded and acted as Governor failed, and all the principals have been shipped. A nephew of the King of Ava is one of them as also the second Rajah of this place."

The Bengal Hurkaru mentions that reports have been whispered of another disastrous affair at Ramoo, but adds that there is no foundation whatever for the rumour of the Burmese having collected a force at that place.

We learn by the last accounts from Calcutta that the demand for opium has been brisk, particularly for Patna, which is on the advance. The following prices are quoted.—Patna 1250 to 1290 Siccas.—Benares 1000 to 1050 do.—Malwa 840 to 870 do.

A Buggala in attempting to leave the harbour on Sunday last, by some mismanagement of the persons in charge of her, was run upon the rocks that extend off the fort and bilged. Her Cargo, which was of considerable value, is totally destroyed.

A pressure of business having prevented our attending the races, we have taken the following account of them from the Courier of Saturday last, with the exception of the last article. The riders being Gentlemen in this race we do not feel ourselves at liberty to mention names. We understand the course was not so well attended on either day by Spectators as on former occasions.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY RACES.
1825.

Tuesday, the 4th January 1825.

A sweepstakes of 20 Gold Mohurs each for

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Arab Horses, that have never Started on any course for Plate, Purse, Match, or Sweepstakes, *heat two miles*, 8st. 7lb. closed on the 1st November 1824. Half forfeit—four Subscribers.

Mr. Elliot's B. A. H. Brilliant....Sky Blue.
Mr. Roberts' G. A. H. Shamrock Blue and Black Cap.

They started kindly and passed the stand neck and neck, and S. made play the 3rd *Half mile*, and in the 4th began to stretch before his opponent and won by a length.

Time 4 9

2d Heat as the first.

Time 4 23

A Sweepstakes of 500 Rupees each, *one mile & a half* and a distance, 8st. 12lbs. each.

Mr. Elliot's B. A. H. Reveller, Sky Blue.
Mr. Roberts' G. A. H. Ploughboy, Blue & Black Cap.
Major Moore's C. A. H. Corinthian Tom, Dark Blue.

Reveller and Corinthian Tom, went off together at score, even running for the 2d *Half mile*, but C. T. had the advantage in the last, and won by a length.

Ploughboy was coming up within the distance post.

Time 3 21

A Sweepstakes of 10 Gold Mohurs each for Arab Horses, that have never started on any Course for Plate, Purse, Match, or Sweepstakes, *heats* 1½ *mile* and a distance, weight for age, Byculla Standard, closed on the 1st November 1824, Half forfeit.

Mr. Elliot's B. A. C. Griffin....4.... Sky Blue.
Major Fearon's G. A. C. Active 4 Blue & Scarlet.

Both went off together at a handsome rate, after passing the stand Griffin's head was a little before the other and he took the inside, as it appeared to many on the stand, before he had obtained the regular distance requisite to do so. Active's rider was also of opinion that it was a Jostle, reined up and merely saved distance—he claimed the race from a jostle but the Stewards decided the heat in favor of Griffin.

2d Heat Active being drawn G. walked for the Sweepstakes.

SECOND DAY.

Friday, the 7th January 1825.

A Cup, value 100 Guineas, for Arab Horses that have never won Purse, Plate, Match or Sweepstakes—*Heats two Miles*; 9 *stone each.*

Mr. Elliot's.....B.A.H. Spring..Sky Blue.
Mr. Roberts'.....G. A H. Balafrae,

Balafrae after going a mile, and heading Spring considerably, bolted in spite of every effort of his rider, and was distanced.

A Match between Mr. Law's C. A. H. Stirabout and Major Moore's B. A. H. Forester, 8 stone each, Mile and a Half.

Major Moore's.....B. A. H. Forester,
Mr. Law's.....C. A. H. Stirabout,

Both Horses went off at an easy rate for the first ½ Mile and then rated it neck and neck to the distance post, when Forester headed and won by a length. *Time* 3 25

A Colt's Plate of Rupees 600 from the Fund and Rupees 100 each Subscriber, for all Arab Colts having a Colt's Tooth in their head on the 10th October 1824 *Heats* 1½ *mile*, weight for age, Byculla Standard.

Capt. Sheriff.....B. A. C.....1
Mr. G. L. Elliot's.....G. A. C.....2

Mr. Elliot's horse being drawn, Captain Sheriff's Colt walked over the course.

A sweepstakes of 5 Gold Mohurs each for untrained horses, Gentlemen riders, heat one mile. Five horses were entered, and the race was well contested, affording uncommon good sport. The name of the successful horse is Magic.

Our readers, we are persuaded, will learn with pleasure that the Amateur Theatre will be once more opened to the Public on the 20th Instant, when the farces of the Citizen and Weathercock will be performed.

FROM THE BOMBAY COURIER.

We are indebted for the following to a Correspondent, who writing us on business, kindly added a little of the current news of the station to which he belongs.

The Madras Rifle Corps and 48th Regiment, brigaded under Lieut. Col. Lindsay, reached Nagpore on the 10th December from Jaulna and the 2d European Regiment with the 41st Native Infantry, brigaded under Lieut. Col. Bowdler, arrived on the 28th; the former Corps having marched from Masulipatam, and the latter from Secunderabad. The 41st Regiment have already moved out to Kamptee, and the other native Corps will shortly follow.

A dinner is to be given at Kamptee on the 1st January 1825, by Brigadier General Adams C. B. and the Bengal Officers of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, to Col. McDowall C. B. and the Madras Officers under his Command. The party is likely to be a splendid one.

A dinner was given by the Rifle Corps on the 28th to the European Regiment and 41st, and a similar one by the 48th on the 29th.

The 8th Madras Cavalry are expected in February, and the Artillery in January.

Our readers will, we are sure, learn with peculiar satisfation that Government has, with its wonted liberality, sanctioned, at a heavy expense, the erection, of an insane Asylum, which building, from the magnitude of the sum, allowed for its construction, will we doubt not provide every possible comfort for the unhappy objects it is destined to receive.—The site of the Hospital, it is said, is fixed between the Light house and the Burying Ground on Colabah, and one more appropriate, for retirement or for salubrity of air, could not, we will venture to say, have well been selected. The same philanthropic spirit has dictated the establishment of a native Vaccinator on a liberal salary in the city of Bagdad, in Turkish Arabia. From Turkey, it was that our celebrated countrywoman, Lady Mary Wortley Montague, first introduced the practice of Inoculation for the small pox, having first made experiment of its efficacy on her own children, and we are now, under the influence of a wise and humane Government, repaying the Turks, not in kind, but in *kindness* by infusing among them an antidote of a much more benign nature, by the effect of which in a few short years, the lives of millions have been rescued from an untimely grave.

Bombay Chronicle.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS,—Ensign, W, Warrington, H, M, 67th Regt,
Lieut, J, Hobson, 1st E, Regt,
Lieut, Stockley, 7th Regt,
Ensign Stockley, 7th Regt,
Lieut, Col. Comt, G, Mackonochie, 5th [illegible]
Capt, J, Nutt, Engineers,
Ensign Robbins, H, M, 67th Regt,
Lieut, James Hawkes, 18th Regt N. I,
Surgeon, W, Fraser, 15th Regt, N, I,
Lt, and Adjt, Henry Lloyd,
Capt, J, Hancock, 3d Regt,

DEPARTURES,—Cornet J, Penney, 1st Cavy,
Cornet, F, B, Hamilton, 1st Cavy,
L, and Adjt, G, W, Blackley N, Invd, Bat,
Ensign W, Warrington, H, M, 67th Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS,—January 6 Armed Ketch Vigilant, Doss Mahomud Syrang, from Surat.

8, Arab Ship Futtay Mumbaruck Abdulla Nacqudah, from Bengal 5th Dec, Mangalore and Cochin,

9 Arab Ship Abassey, J, S, Groves Commander from Calcutta 25th Dec, 1824 touched at Aleppee Cochin and Mangalore left the Ship Constant Cochin and 2 French Ships,

DEPARTURE,—January 6 Ship Hibberts (Trader) Edward Theaker Commander to London

Passengers by Hibberts.

Mrs, Theaker, Master W, M, Leckie.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Eliza, for London.
Duke of Bedford, for do.
Hannah, for do.
Bombay Castle, for China.
Caledonia for do.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 21 H. C. Armed Brig Asseerguth, W. Warden, from Chittagong 16th December, having on board Commodore Hayes.

Dec. 22. Ship Nimrod, Spears, from London 27th July.

Another Ship coming in, name not ascertained.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 21, Ships Eliza, G. Cuthbertson, and Malabar, R. S. Fielder, for Rangoon.

Vessels expected to sail shortly—Ship Lotus, B. J. Field, for Rangoon, American Ship Baverley, J. Whitney, for Boston, and Lord Lyndoch, W. H. Harris, for Rangoon.

The Unnapoornah gone to Sea from Saugor on the 21st instant.

Stations of vessels in the river on the 21st instant, viz.

DIAMOND HARBOUR:—H, C, Ships Prince Regent and Astell—Fairlie sailed for London—Cornwall—Cornwallis.

KEDGEREE:—Hibernia and Glenelg proceeded down—Tyne, off Light House, outward bound, remains.

NEW ANCHORAGE:—H. C, Ships General Hewitt, Marchioness of Ely, Asia, and Rose.

SAUGOR:—Fort William and Frances Charlotte proceeded down.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS DEC. 23D.—Sloop Maha Lutchmy, Syrang Secoty Naidoo, from Calingapatam.—24th, H. C. Transport Ship Virginia, Captain P. Butler, from Rangoon 17th Dec.—Do. Ship Bombay, Captain S. Parker, from Rangoon 16th Dec—Do. Ship Fergusson, Captain George Stodart, from Rangoon 11th Dec.—Do, Brig St. Barbara, Syrang Pottana, from Vizagapatam 15th, and Masulipatam 21st Dec.—25th Ship Hercules, Captain J. Heron, from Rangoon 19th Dec.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH,—On the 3d instant, Mrs. Jenkins, the La[illegible] of the Resident at Nagpore, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Colonel Hunt's Byculla, on the [illegible] of the 6th Instant, Mary Anne, the Lady of D[illegible] Smyttan, most sincerely and deservedly lamented [illegible] mild and amiable manners and disposition endeare[illegible] to all who knew her.

CALCUTTA.

DEATHS,—On Monday, the 13th December, [illegible] the infant Son of Mr. T. B, Scott.

At Serampore, on Sunday, the 19th Decemb[illegible] the fifth Son, of Captain D. Thomas, aged 6 mo[illegible]

At Jubbulpore, on the 6th December, th[illegible] Daughter of Lieut, Wright, 12th Regt,

At Chicacole, 6th Oct, after a protracted il[illegible] sign H. F. Campbell, of the 47th Regt. [illegible]

Arab Horses, that have never Started on any course for Plate, Purse, Match, or Sweepstakes, *heat two miles*, 8st. 7lb. closed on the 1st November 1824. Half forfeit—four Subscribers.

Mr. Elliot's B. A. H. Brilliant....Sky Blue.
Mr. Roberts' G. A. H. Shamrock Blue and Black Cap.

They started kindly and passed the stand neck and neck, and S. made play the 3rd *Half mile*, and in the 4th began to stretch before his opponent and won by a length.

Time 4 9

2d Heat as the first.

Time 4 23

A Sweepstakes of 500 Rupees each, *one mile & a half* and a distance, 8st. 12lbs. each.

Mr. Elliot's B. A. H. Reveller, Sky Blue.
Mr. Roberts' G. A. H. Ploughboy, Blue & Black Cap.
Major Moore's C. A. H. Corinthian Tom, Dark Blue.

Reveller and Corinthian Tom, went off together at score, even running for the 2d *Half mile*, but C. T. had the advantage in the last, and won by a length.

Ploughboy was coming up within the distance post.

Time 3 21

A Sweepstakes of 10 Gold Mohurs each for Arab Horses, that have never started on any Course for Plate, Purse, Match, or Sweepstakes, *heats* 1½ *mile* and a distance, weight for age, Byculla Standard, closed on the 1st November 1824, Half forfeit.

Mr. Elliot's B. A. C. Griffin....4.... Sky Blue.
Major Fearon's G. A. C. Active 4 Blue & Scarlet.

Both went off together at a handsome rate, after passing the stand Griffin's head was a little before the other and he took the inside, as it appeared to many on the stand, before he had obtained the regular distance requisite to do so. Active's rider was also of opinion that it was a Jostle, reined up and merely saved distance—he claimed the race from a jostle but the Stewards decided the heat in favor of Griffin.

2d Heat Active being drawn G. walked for the Sweepstakes.

SECOND DAY.

Friday, the 7th January 1825.

A Cup, value 100 Guineas, for Arab Horses that have never won Purse, Plate, Match or Sweepstakes—*Heats two Miles*; 9 *stone each.*

Mr. Elliot's.....B.A. H. Spring..Sky Blue.
Mr. Roberts'.....G. A H. Balafrae,

Balafrae after going a mile, and heading Spring considerably, bolted in spite of every effort of his rider, and was distanced.

A Match between Mr. Law's C. A. H. Stirabout and Major Moore's B. A. H. Forester, 8 stone each, Mile and a Half.

Major Moore's.....B. A. H. Forester,
Mr. Law's.....C. A. H. Stirabout,

Both Horses went off at an easy rate for the first ½ Mile and then rated it neck and neck to the distance post, when Forester headed and won by a length. *Time* 3 25

A Colt's Plate of Rupees 600 from the Fund and Rupees 100 each Subscriber, for all Arab Colts having a Colt's Tooth in their head on the 10th October 1824 *Heats* 1½ *mile*, weight for age, Byculla Standard.

Capt. Sheriff.....B. A. C.....1
Mr. G. L. Elliot's.....G. A. C.....2

Mr. Elliot's horse being drawn, Captain Sheriff's Colt walked over the course.

A sweepstakes of 5 Gold Mohurs each for untrained horses, Gentlemen riders, heat one mile. Five horses were entered, and the race was well contested, affording uncommon good sport. The name of the successful horse is Magic.

Our readers, we are persuaded, will learn with pleasure that the Amateur Theatre will be once more opened to the Public on the 20th Instant, when the farces of the Citizen and Weathercock will be performed.

FROM THE BOMBAY COURIER.

We are indebted for the following to a Correspondent, who writing us on business, kindly added a little of the current news of the station to which he belongs.

The Madras Rifle Corps and 48th Regiment, brigaded under Lieut. Col. Lindsay, reached Nagpore on the 10th December from Jaulna and the 2d European Regiment with the 41st Native Infantry, brigaded under Lieut. Col. Bowdler, arrived on the 28th; the former Corps having marched from Masulipatam, and the latter from Secunderabad. The 41st Regiment have already moved out to Kamptee, and the other native Corps will shortly follow.

A dinner is to be given at Kamptee on the 1st January 1825, by Brigadier General Adams C. B. and the Bengal Officers of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, to Col. McDowall C. B. and the Madras Officers under his Command. The party is likely to be a splendid one.

A dinner was given by the Rifle Corps on the 28th to the European Regiment and 41st, and a similar one by the 48th on the 29th.

The 8th Madras Cavalry are expected in February, and the Artillery in January.

Our readers will, we are sure, learn with peculiar satisfation that Government has, with its wonted liberality, sanctioned, at a heavy expense, the erection, of an insane Asylum, which building, from the magnitude of the sum, allowed for its construction, will we doubt not provide every possible comfort for the unhappy objects it is destined to receive.—The site of the Hospital, it is said, is fixed between the Light house and the Burying Ground on Colabah, and one more appropriate, for retirement or for salubrity of air, could not, we will venture to say, have well been selected. The same philanthropic spirit has dictated the establishment of a native Vaccinator on a liberal salary in the city of Bagdad, in Turkish Arabia. From Turkey, it was that our celebrated countrywoman, Lady Mary Wortley Montague, first introduced the practice of Inoculation for the small pox, having first made experiment of its efficacy on her own children, and we are now, under the influence of a wise and humane Government, repaying the Turks, not in kind, but in *kindness* by infusing among them an antidote of a much more benign nature, by the effect of which in a few short years, the lives of millions have been rescued from an untimely grave.

Bombay Chronicle.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS,—Ensign, W, Warrington, H, M, 67th Regt,
Lieut, J, Hobson, 1st E, Regt,
Lieut, Stockley, 7th Regt,
Ensign Stockley, 7th Regt,
Lieut, Col. C—mt, G, Muckonochie, 5th [illegible]
Capt, J, Nutt, Engineers,
Ensign Robbins, H, M, 67th Regt,
Lieut, James Hawkes, 18th Regt N. I,
Surgeon, W. Fraser, 15th Regt, N, I,
Lt, and Adjt, Henry Lloyd,
Capt. J, Hancock, 3d Regt,

DEPARTURES,—Cornet J, Penney, 1st Cavy,
Cornet, F, B, Hamilton, 1st Cavy,
L, and Adjt, G, W, Blackley N, Invd, Bat,
Ensign W, Warrington, H, M, 67th Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS,—January 6 Armed Ketch Vigilant, Doss Mahomud Syrang, from Surat.

8, Arab Ship Futtay Mumbaruck Abdulla Nacqudah, from Bengal 5th Dec, Mangalore and Cochin,

9 Arab Ship Abassey, J, S, Groves Commander from Calcutta 25th Dec, 1824 touched at Aleppe Cochin and Mangalore left the Ship Constant Cochin and 2 French Ships,

DEPARTURE,—January 6 Ship Hibberts (Trader) Edward Theaker Commander to London

Passengers by Hibberts.

Mrs, Theaker, Master W, M, Leckie.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Eliza, for London.
Duke of Bedford, for do.
Hannah, for do.
Bombay Castle, for China.
Caledonia for do.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 21 H. C. Armed Brig Asseerguth, W. Warden, from Chittagong 16th December, having on board Commodore Hayes.

Dec. 22. Ship Nimrod, Spears, from London 27th July.

Another Ship coming in, name not ascertained.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 21, Ships Eliza, G. Cuthbertson, and Malabar, R. S. Fielder, for Rangoon.

Vessels expected to sail shortly—Ship Lotus, B. J. Field, for Rangoon, American Ship Baverley, J. Whitney, for Boston, and Lord Lyndoch, W. H. Harris, for Rangoon.

The Unnapoornah gone to Sea from Saugor on the 21st instant.

Stations of vessels in the river on the 21st instant, viz.

DIAMOND HARBOUR:—H, C, Ships Prince Regent and Astell—Fairle sailed for London—Cornwall—Cornwallis,

KEDGEREE:—Hibernia and Glenelg proceeded down—Tyne, off Light House, outward bound, remains.

NEW ANCHORAGE:—H. C, Ships General Hewitt, Marchioness of Ely, Asia, and Rose.

SAUGOR:—Fort William and Frances Charlotte proceeded down.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS DEC. 23D.—Sloop Maha Lutchmy, Syrang Secoty Naidoo, from Calingapatam.—24th, H. C. Transport Ship Virginia, Captain P. Butler, from Rangoon 17th Dec.—Do. Ship Bombay, Captain S. Parker, from Rangoon 16th Dec—Do. Ship Fergusson, Captain George Stodart, from Rangoon 11th Dec.—Do, Brig St. Barbara, Syrang Pottana, from Vizagapatam 15th, and Masulipatam 21st Dec.—25th Ship Hercules, Captain J. Heron, from Rangoon 19th Dec.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS

BOMBAY.

BIRTH,—On the 3d instant, Mrs. Jenkins, the La[illegible] of the Resident at Nagpore, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Colonel Hunt's Byculla, on the n[illegible] of the 6th Instant, Mary Anne, the Lady of D[illegible] Smyttan, most sincerely and deservedly lamented mild and amiable manners and disposition endeare[illegible] to all who knew her.

CALCUTTA.

DEATHS,—On Monday, the 13th December, the infant Son of Mr, T, B, Scott.

At Serampore, on Sunday, the 19th Decemb[illegible] the fifth Son, of Captain D, Thomas, aged 6 mo[illegible]

At Jubbulpore, on the 6th December, th[illegible] Daughter of Lieut, Wright, 12th Regt,

At Chicacole, 6th Oct, after a protracted il[illegible] sign H, F, Campbell, of the 47th Regt, [illegible]

Mary's Church by the Revd. Mr. Lewis, Mr. James Claudius Benson, to Mrs. E. Bedford.

BIRTHS.—At Brodie Castle Madras, on Thursday last, the 23d, the Lady of the Venerable Archdeacon Vaughan, of a Daughter.

At Tranquebar, on the 10th instant, the Lady of Lieut. G. Hutchison, of the Trichinopoly Light Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Quilon, on the 10th instant, the Lady of Capta in W. Percy Cunningham, Brigade Major, Travancore, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on Friday, the 17th instant, the Lady of the late Captain M. Kemble, Assistant Adjutant General, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Vepery, on the 12th Dec, the Revd. C. Falcke, Missionary of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge; a devout and faithful Minister of Christ, sincerely regretted by his Brethren and Friends.

At Madras, on the morning of Thursday the 23d 1824, after a few days illness, Mrs. Agnes Carnett, aged 26 Years and 2 Months.

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

BUY.	*Calcutta, 21st December* 1824.	SELL
32 8	Remittable Loan, ...	31 8
4 0	From No. 1 to 320 of 5 per ct. Loan, .	7 0
4 12	From No. 321 to 1040 of do.	4 0
2 10	From No. 1041 to the last No. issued of do.	2 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

Discount on Private Bills . . . . . 5 0 per Cent
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange . . 4 0———
Interest on Loans on Deposit,
open date, ... 4 8———
Ditto 3 months certain, ... 4 4———

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
s. d.		*s. d.*
10½ *a* 1 11½	On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupee	1 11½ *a* 2½
	Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees, ...	92 0
	Madras ditto per 100 Madras Rupees.	94 0 *a* 98 0

BANK SHARES—Premium, 56 to 60 per Cent.—

CIVIL APPOINTMEMTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 26TH NOV. 1824.

Mr R. Cathcart, Deputy Collector of Calpee.
Mr. A. W. Begbie, ditto of Banda.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT THE 16TH DEC. 1824.

Mr. Edward Deeds, Second Assistant to the Import Warehouse-Keeper.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT THE 17TH DEC, 1824.

The Honourable William Henry Leslie Melville, to be Agent of the Governor General at Moorshedabad.

Mr. Alexander Grant to be Assistant to the Secretary to the Government in the Persian Department.

We promised our readers yesterday to lay before them the result of the information we had obtained relative to the Pontoon Train.

It consists of thirty six whole, or seventy two half, pontoon boats being formed into two parts, for the easy conveyance by land. They are made of thin teak plank, covered with copper, and soldered together, to prevent the possibility of the Seams opening from the effects of rubber. The pontoons are of two sizes, and each half we should imagine or ten feet long and

planks by being placed over them, bottom up, with its gunwalees resting on the carriage.

The greatest extent to which the bridge can be drawn is fifteen hundred feet. Over this, troops march along in file. For the passage of troops with a front of ten men, it can be extended to six hundred feet; and for a large front and light Guns to four hundred and fifty feet. For the transportation of heavy ordance across broad rivers the pontoons are formed into rafts of three each, which are capable of supporting the heaviest piece of ordnance.

The rafts are exceedingly manageable, and can be rowed at the rate of about four miles an hour. It is needless to say that the beams and planks are all made to fit with the utmost nicety and the whole construction reflects the highest credit on the Officer who superintended the equipment, and who, we belive, is to command the Train on the service to which it is attached.

We stated yesterday that His Excellency the Commander in Chief inspected the Train that morning. This took place on the Serpentine Tank---across which the bridge was formed. The following movements were made. A body of men passed over, both in open, and close order. After which a six pounder field piece, with its tumbril, was transported across, without the slightest appearance of effecting the security of the bridge.

An eighteen pounder was then put on board a raft, (as described above) transported across, and landed on the opposite bank.

The bridge was then dismantled, and formed into rafts, which were rowed on shore, when the whole was taken to pieces, and placed on the carriages, as we described above.

We mentioned yesterday that His Excellency expressed his approbation of the construction of the various parts of the bridge---of the manner in which the movements were made, and the admirable facility with which the whole was put together and taken to pieces, as well as the ease with which the whole is transported.---*John Bull.*

LOANS TO CIVIL SERVANTS.

Extract from a letter from the Accountant General dated 28th October, 1824.

PARA. 2D.—I have ascertained from the houses of Agency in Calcutta, that they charge 8 per Cent. per annum on sums advanced to Individuals on the Security of their lives, and that Life Insurances, in the different Offices, may be obtained on one life to the extent of 2 lacs of Rupees.

3D.—If the Government were to advance the amount of the debt. due by each of it's Servants, at the rate of Interest it is now obtaining money for, or 4 per Cent.; the saving in Interest alone between 4 per Cent. and 8 per Cent, the Interest charged by the Houses of Agency, if annually paid toward the liquidation of the principal of a debt, would nearly extinguish one half the debt in 10 years; for an annual saving of £1 at compound Interest of 4 per Cent yields 12,006. 107.

4TH.—It is not probable that the Debtor will be able to obtain money on more favourable terms than the Houses of Agency are willing to make advances for, on the security of a life Insurance, now that the Regulations prevent Natives from seeking the advancement of their families, thro' the influence of their debtors, and the high rate of Interest charged by the Houses of Agency, in addition to the cost of the Insurance, must considerably prolong the period, which under other circumstances, a Civil Servant would be able to get rid of the debt he may have imprudently incurred.

5TH.—The Government will run no risk in [illegible] the amount of the debts due by its Servants to the extent which the Life Insurance of [illegible] cover, provided they make over the [illegible] to cover the sum advanced; and I [illegible] pectfully beg to recommend, that in [illegible] ar to the Salt Agent at Jessore, the Government may advance the amount of the debt at 4 per Cent. Interest on the Parties covering the advance, with a deposit of an Insurance on their lives and on their agreeing to pay out of their monthly allowances a sum sufficient to cover the annual Interest and 10 per Cent. of the principal, which will be only 6 per Cent. in addition to the sums they are now charged by the Houses of Agency, without being able to diminish the principal of their Debt.

Territorial Department, the 26th Nov. 1824.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council deems it almost superfluous to repeat, on the present occasion, his persuasion of the mischievous effects, which must result, from the pecuniary embarrasments of men employed, as almost all the Civil Servants of the Company are employed, in situations of great responsibility and trust. Since the rules, enacted by regulation 7, 1823, were first proposed, several cases have unhappily confirmed the sentiments, which his Lordship in Council then entertained: It appears therefore to be an object of the highest importance to guard, as far as possible, those who have lately entered, or are now about to enter the service from such a pernicious entanglement; and at the same time to afford to those who have been awakened, tho' late to a sense of its evils, an opportunity of retrieving themselves from the thraldom.

2D.—The regulation in question will, the Governor General in Council trusts, have a considerable effect in diminishing the readiness to lend, which has been, at least, one of the causes of the unhappy prevalence of the practice of incurring debt. The comparatively early emancipation of the Students from College affords a further security against the danger of their being deeply involved by the expenses of the capital.

3D.—The establishment of a retiring Fund, which there is reason to think the Hon'ble Court are likely to approve, will also it appears probable have a tendency to induce habits of economy: and his Lordship in Council would hope that warned of the consequences of debt, and satisfied of the determination of Government to regard extravagance as an essential drawback from the claims of all candidates for offices of trust, the junior Members of the service may be brought to regard the practice with a just abhorrence.

4TH.—Those, who are incapable of exercising in the commencement of their career, that degree of self denial which every man of a well regulated mind would be expected to exercise if placed in a similar position of Society at home, will have themselves to blame, if they are denied that confidence in the force and integrity of their character, which every one seeking important public trusts is bound to cultivate. And Government cannot sacrifice the duty, which it owes to the people committed to its charge through any consideration for the Interests of incautious Servants.

5TH. Whether any further direct means can be adopted with the view of preventing the Civil Servants of the Company from incurring debt, either by some modification of the Scale of allowance or otherwise, will be more fully considered in the General Department, whence a copy of such part of the Accountant General's report as refers to the College of Fort William, will be transmitted to the College Council with such instructions as may appear necessary.

6TH.---For the relief of those Gentlemen w[illegible] are now involved in debt, his Lordship in Council is entirely disposed to adopt the proposition of the Accountant General; by authorizing advances to the extent which may be covered by life insurances, subject to the payment of interest at the rate of 4 per cent, and to an annual repayment of 1-10th of the principal sum, in addition to such amount as may be necessary to ensure the life of the party. The details of the arrangement may in each case be adjusted by the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, to whom the amount [illegible] from the allowances of the several

parties, may be made payable by the Civil Auditor.

7TH—In the case of those whose allowances are such as that the above mentioned deductions would not leave them an adequate annual income, his Lordship in Council will be prepared to consider the expediency of adopting some special arrangement, and it must of course be expected that Gentlemen so situated, and whom the Government thus come forward to relieve, will consider themselves bound in honor, if possible, to live within, and in no case, to exceed the limitation appointed.

8TH.---Before, however, coming to a final Resolution, it is necessary to ascertain the probable extent of the demand: and for this purpose his Lordship in Council resolves that a copy of this Resolution, with a Copy of the 20th, and three following Paragraphs of the Accountant General's report, be circulated to the Members of the Civil Service, with an intimation that those who may desire to avail themselves of the resolution will be expected to intimate their wish to Government, within two Months from the present date, submitting at the same time a Schedule of the debts which they may respectively owe.

(True Extract and Copy.)
(Signed) HOLT MACKENZIE,
SEC. TO THE GOVT.
Ben. Hur. Dec. 21.

We regret to say that COMMODORE HAYES has been compelled to leave Chittagong, in consequence of indisposition. Accounts of his arrival in the river on board the *Asseergurh*, reached Calcutta this morning.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 23D, 1824.

Captain SNODGRASS, Military Secretary and Aide-Camp to Brig. Gen. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K. C. B. Commanding the British Forces, at Rangoon, having arrived at the Presidency, bearing Despatches from the Brig. Gen. the following Copies are published for general information:

To GEORGE SWINTON, ESQ.
Secy. to Govt. &c. &c.

SIR,

Since I had the honor of announcing the capture of Martaban by the Troops under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Godwin, I have received intelligence of the submission of Tenasserim and the Town and small province of Tea these places of their own accord requested our protection, and the whole Burmese coast from Rangoon to the eastward is now subject to the British arms. The Enemy's Troops which fled from the captured Towns and assembled at Yeah emba ked there in forty Boats, and I understand have since landed in the District of Dalla. The reiterated accounts I have lately received from all quarters of a numerous Army collecting in the neighbourhood of Prome for the purpose of expelling us from Rangoon, now fully convince me the effort will be made. Maha Bundoola is said to have been nominated to the Chief Command, and I make no doubt we shall ere long have the whole strength and talent of the Empire to contend with in this neighbourhood. Lieutenant Colonel Miles, with the European part of the Force detached to Tavoy and Mergue, has returned to Head Quarters.

Herewith I have the honor of enclosing a Report from Lieut. Greer, of the Hon. Company's Marine, of a gallant little affair with the Enemy's Boats on the 7th Instant.

I have &c. &c.
A. CAMPBELL, *Brig. Genl.*

Head-Quarters, Rango on 25th November, 1824.

To.
Brig. GEN. SIR A. CAMPBELL,

SIR,

I have the honor to report that on Sunday the 7th Instant, at 11. A. M. I left the Ship in a Row Boat with a Guard of 6 Sepoys of the Bombay Marine Battalion, for the purpose of waiting on the senior Officer at Rangoon---abreast of a small Creek a little below Basseen Creek, 6 War Boats pulled out and stood up close along till abreast of Basseen Creek when 8 more Boats of the same description joined them, they then came out and endeavoured to cut her off by pulling across the River ahead of the Row Boat.---I kept up a constant fire from the 12 Pounder and Musketry until two of the Boats came along side, I immediately jumped on Board of them with the Sepoys, and succeeded in Bayoneting every Man; in one of the Boats there appearred to be a Chief whom I shot in the act of darting a spear at me.---The other 12 Boats were coming close up but seeing the fate of the other two made off towards the shore, upon which I kept a smart fire while within range; I am sorry to state that during the action, I Sepoy and one Row Boat Man were severely wounded, the former in two places, in each of these Boats were from 30 to 40 Men.---I cannot conclude this report without recommending strongly to your notice the gallant conduct of the Sepoys of the Bombay Marine Battalion in leaping into the Enemy's Boats, and for the destructive and well directed fire they kept up on the approach of the Enemy whereby great numbers were either killed or wounded before they came alongside---the conduct of the Row Boat Men deserves every praise.

I have &c. &c.
(Signed) S. W. GREER,
Lieut. Commanding the H. C. Cruizer Thetis.
14th Nov. 1824.

(A True Copy,)
A. CAMPBELL, *Brig. Genl.*

To GEORGE SWINTON ESQ.
Secy. to Govt. &c. &c.
FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

The long threatened and on my part, no less anxiously wished-for event has at length taken place: Maha Bundoola, said to be accompanied by the Princes of Tonghoo and Sarrawuddy, appeared in front of my position on the morning of the 1st Instant, at the head of the whole United Force of the Burman Empire, amounting, upon the most moderate calculation, to from Fifty to Sixty Thousand Men, apparently well armed, with a numerous Artillery and a body of Cassay Horse. Their haughty leader had insolently declared his intention of leading us in captive chains to grace the triumph of the Golden Monarch; but it had pleased God to expose the vanity of his idle threats and crown the heroic efforts of my gallant little Army with a most complete and signal Victory.

The Enemy had assembled his Forces in the heavy Jungle in our front during the night of the 30th ultimo, and being well aware of his near approach I had previously made every necessary arrangement for his reception, in whatever way he might think proper to leave his impervious Camp. The absence of Lieut. Colonel Godwin, at Martaban and of a strong Detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Mallett, which I had sent to display the British Flag in the ancient capital of Pegue, whad much weakened my Lines, but I had been too long familiar with the resolute courage of British Troops to have felt any regret that Fortune had given me an opportunity of contending with Bundoola and his formidable Legions, even under circumstances of temporary disadvantage.

Early in the morning of the 1st Instant the Enemy commenced his operations by a smart attack upon our post at Kemmendine, commanded by Major Yates, and garrisoned by the 26th Madras Native Infantry, with a Detachment of the Madras European Regiment, supported on the River by as strong a Naval Force as could be spared. As the day became light it discovered numerous and apparently, formidable masses of the advancing Enemy issuing from the Jungle, and moving at some distance upon both our Flanks for the purpose of surrounding us, which I allowed them to effect without interruption, leaving us only the narrow Channel of the Rangoon River unoccupied in our rear.

Bundoola had now fully exposed to me his plan of operations and my own resolution was instantly adopted of allowing, and even encouraging him to bring forth his means and resources from the Jungle to the more open Country on his left, where I knew I could at any time attack him to advantage.

The right Corps of the Burmese Army had crossed to the Dalla side of the Rangoon River and in the course of the morning was observed in several divisions crossing the plain towards the site of the ruined Village of Dalla where it took post in the neighbouring jungle, sending a division to occupy the almost inaccessible ground on the bank of the River, and from which they soon opened a distant fire upon the Shipping. Another division immediately broke ground in front of Kemmendine and for six successive days tried in van every effort that hope of success and dread of failure could call forth to drive the brave 26th and a handful of Europeans from this post, while tremendous fire-rafts and crowds of War Boats were every day employed in the equally vain endavour to drive the Shipping from their Station off the place.

The Enemy's right wing and centre occupied a range of Hills immediately in front of the great Dagon Pagoda, covered with so thick a Forest as to be impenetrable to all but Burman Troops, and their left extended nearly two miles further, along a lower and more open bridge to the Village of Puzendoon, where their extreme left rested. They were no sooner thus placed in position than Muskets and Spears were laid aside for the Pick Axe and Shovel, and, in an incredibly short space of time every part of their line out of the Jungle, was strongly and judiciously intrenched.

In the afternoon of the 1st I observed an opportunity of attacking the Enemy's left to advantage, and ordered Major Sale with 400 men from the 13th Light Infantry and 18th Madras Native Infantry, under Major Dennie of the former, and Captain Ross of the latter Corps, to move forward to the point I had selected, and I never witnessed a more dashing charge than was made on this occasion by His Majesty's 13th, while the 18th Native Infantry followed their example with a spirit that did them honor, carrying all opposition before them. They burst through the Intrenchments carrying dismay and terror into the Enemy's ranks great numbers of whom were slain, and the party returned loaded with Arms, Standards, and other Trophies. Having correctly ascertained every thing I required, I now, as I originally determined, abstained from giving any serious interruption to the indefatigible labor of the opposing Army, patiently waiting until I saw the whole of their material fully brought forward, and within my reach. About sun-set in the Evening, a cloud of Skirmishers were pushed forward close under the North East Angle of the Pagoda, who taking advantage of the many Pagodas and strong ground on our front commenced a harrassing and galling fire upon the works, I at once saw we should suffer from the fire, if not dislodged, and therefore ordered two Companies of the 38th Regiment, under Captain Piper, (an Officer I have often had occasion to mention) to advance and drive them back. Were it permitted on such an occasion to dwell upon the enthusiastic spirit of my Troops, I would feel pleasure in recounting the burst of rapture that followed every order to advance against the audacious Foe; but it is sufficient to remark that the conduct of these two Companies was most conspicuous: they quickly gained their point and acted up to the character they have ever sustained. At day-light on the morning of the 2d, the Enemy had very much encroached during the night and had intrenched a height in front of North Gate of the Pagoda. which gave an enfilading fire upon part of our line, I ordered Captain Wilson of the 38th Regiment, with Companies of the Corps and 100 men

28th Madras Native Infantry, to drive them from the Hill.—No order was ever more rapidly or handsomely obeyed. The brave Sepoys, vying with their British Comrades in forward gallantry, allowed the appalled Burmese no time to rally, but drove them from one breastwork to another, fighting them in the very holes they had dug, finally to prove their graves.

In the course of this day Colonel Mallett's Detachment returned from Pegue (having found the City completely deserted) and gave me additional means of attacking the Enemy the ment the time arrived.

During the 3d and 4th the Enemy carried on abors with indefatigable industry, and but for inimitable practice of our Artillery Command- Captain Murray, in the absence from in- tion of Lientenant Colonel Hopkinson, we e been severely annoyed by the incessant his Trenches.

attacks upon Kemendine continued with ting violence, but the unyielding spirit of or Yates and his steady Troops, although ex- sted with fatigue and want of rest, baffled e- ery attempt on shore, while Captain Ryves with His Majesty's Sloop *Sophie*, the Hon'ble Com- my's Cruiser *Teignmouth*, and some Flotilla and ow Gun Boats, nobly maintained the long es- tablished fame of the British Navy in defending the passage of the River against the most furious assaults of the Enemy's War-boats, advancing un- der cover of the most tremendous Fire-rafts which he unwearied exertions of British Sailors could one have conquered.

Captain Ryves lost no opportunity of coming contact with the much vaunted Boats of Ava, d in one morning five, out of six, each mount- a heavy piece of Ordnance, were boarded d captured by our Men of War's boats, com anded by Lieutenant Kellett of His Majesty's hip *Arachne*, and Lieutenant Goldfinch of the e,—whose intrepid conduct merits the highest se.

The enemy having apparently completed his left g with its full complement of Artillery and rlike Stores, I determined to attack that part Line early on the morning of the 5th. I sted Captain Chadds, the Senior Naval er here, to move up to the Pizendoon Creek ng the night with the Gun Flotilla, Bombketch, and commence a cannonade on the Enemy's at day-light. This Service was most judici- and successfully performed by that Officer has never yet disappointed me in my most uine expectations. At the same time two mns of attack were formed agreeably to orders issued on the preceding evening, composed etails from the different Regts. of the Army, first consisting of 1100 Men, which I placed r the orders of that gallant Officer, Major and directed him to attack and penetrate centre of the Enemy's line; the other consist- of 600 Men I entrusted to Major Walker, e 3d Madras Native Light Infantry, with or- o attack their left, which had approach- within a few hundred yards of Rangoon. o'clock both columns moved forward to nt of attack. Both were led to my perfect ion and both succeeded with a degree of eir intrepid and undaunted conduct un- y ensured; and I directed Lieutenant d, with a Troop of the Right Honorable ernor General's Body Guard, which had ded the proceding evening, to follow mn under Major Sale, and take advant- ny opportunity which might offer to

emy was defeated and dispersed in eve- n, and the Body Guard gallantly charg- broken and swampy ground com- and dismay. The Cassay Horse terror eating Infantry, and all with the ret which y, Stores, and reserve Depots. which so much toil and labour to get up, quantity of small Arms, gilt Chat- er Trophies, fell into our hands. tory more complete or more decid- ed, and never was the triumph of discipline and valour over the disjointed efforts of irregular courage and infinitely superior numbers more conspicuons. Majors Dennie and Thornhill of the 13th Light Infantry, and Major Gore of the 89th, were distinguished by the steadiness with which they led their men; but it is with deep regret, I have to state the loss we have sustained in the death of Major Walker, one of India's best and bravest soldiers, who fell while leading his column into the Enemy's intrenchments, when the Command devolved upon Major Wahab, who gallantly conducted the column during the rest of the action, and I observed the 34th Madras Native Light Infantry on this occasion conspicuously forward.

The Burmese Left Wing thus disposed of, I patiently waited its effect upon the Right, posted in so thick a forest as to render any attack in that quarter in a great measure impracticable.

On the 6th I had the pleasure of observing that Bundoola had brouget up the scattered remnant of his defeated left, to streng then his right and centre, and continued day and night employed in carrying on his approaches in front of the Great Pagoda; I ordered the Artillery to slacken its fire, and the Infantry to keep wholly out of sight, allowing him to carry on his fruitless labour with little annoyance or molestation. As I excepted, he took system for timidity, and on the morning of the 7th Instant, I had his whole Force posted in my immediate front—his first line intrenched so close that the Soldiers in their Barracks could distinctly hear the insolent threats and reproaches of the Burman Bravos.

The time had now arrived to undeceive them- in their sanguine but ill-founded hopes. I in stantly made my arrangements, and at half-past eleven o'clock every thing was in readiness to assault the Trenches in four columns of attack under the Superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, my second in Command, and Commanded by Lieutenant Colonels Mallet, Parlby, Brodie, and Captain Wilson, of the 38th Regiment. At a ¼ before twelve I ordered every Gun that would bear upon the Trenches to open, and their fire was kept up with an effect that never was surpassed. Major Sale at the same time, as directed, making a diversion on the Enemy's left and rear. At 12 o'clock the Cannonade ceased, and the columns moved forward to their respective points of attack. Every thing was done under my own immediate eye, but where all behaved so nobly, I cannot particularize; but must in justice state that Captain Wilson's and Lieut. Colonel Parlby's Divisions first made an impression, from which the Enemy never recovered. They were driven from all their works without a check, abandoning all their Guns with a great quantity of Arms of every description, and certainly not the less amusing part of their formidable preparations was a great number of Ladders for escalading the Great Pagoda, found in rear of their position. The total defeat of Bundoola's Army was now most fully accomplished. His loss in Killed and Wounded, from the nature of the ground, it is impossible to calculate, but I am confident I do not exceed the fairest limits when I state it at 5000 men. In every other respect the mighty Post which so lately threatened to overwhelm us, now scarcely exists. It commenced its inglorious flight during last night. Humbled, dispersing, and deprived of their Arms, they cannot for a length of time again meet us in the Field, and the lesson they have now received, will, I am confident, prove a salutary antidote to the native arrogance and vanity of the Burmese nation. Thus vanished the hopes of Ava! and those means which the Burmese Government were 7 months in organizing for our annihilation, have been completely destroyed by us in the course of 7 days. Of 300 pieces of Ordnance that accompanied the Grand Army, 240 are now in our Camp, and in Musquets their loss is to them irreparable.

Our loss in Killed and Wounded, although severe, will not, I am sure, be considered great for the important services, we have had the honour to perform.

Of my troops I cannot say enough: their valour was only equalled by the cheerful patience with which they bore long and painful privations. My Europeans fought like Britons, and proved themselves worthy of the Country that gave them birth; and I trust I do the gallant Sepoys justice when I say, that never did Troops more strive to obtain the palm of Honor than they to rival their European Comrades in every thing that marks the steady, true and daring Soldier.

My obligations to Captain Chadds and Ryves, and the officers and Seamen of his Majesty's Navy are great and numerous---In Captain Chadds himself I have always found that ready alacrity to share our toils and dangers, that has ever characterized the profession he belongs to; and the most cordial zeal in assisting and cooperating with me on every occasion; I have also to notice the good conduct of the Honorable Company's Cruisers, the Gun Flotilla and Row-Boats, nor ought I to omit mentioning the handsome conduct of Captain Binny, Acting Agent for the Bengal Transports in volunteering both his European Crew and Ship for any Service. On the present occasion she was anchoraged off Dalla, and sustained some loss from the Enemy's fire, I may also add that every Transport in the River was equally anxious to contribute every possible assistance to the public service,

To Lieutenant Colonel Miles and Major Evans Commanding the 1st and 2d Divisions, my most particular thanks are due for the alacrity and promptitude with which my Orders were carried into effect by their respective Divisions, and Major Frith, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, Commanding in the Pagoda, attracted my particular notice by his steady method of conducting all the severe duties of that important Post.

The services of the Artillery from the three Presidencies Comanded by Captain Timbrell and Montgomerie, under the general direction of Captain Murray in the Lines, and of Gaptain Russell of the Bombay Artillery in the Town and its vicinity, were most conspicuously brilliant.

To Captain Cheape, Commanding Engineer, and every individual of the Department the greatest credit is due, and the conduct of Captain Wheeler and the Madras Pioneers is Justly a theme of praise to every Officer whose Command they are placed under,

The extent and long continuance of our late operations necessarily intailed a most arduous and severe duty upon my Deputy Quarter Master General, Major Jackson whose zeal, talent and activity entitle him to my fullest approbation—Lieutenant Colonel Tidy, my Deputy Adjut. General, performed the duties of his Station with that ability and cheerful readiness that has ever destinguished him, and from my personal Staff Captains Snodgrass and Campbell I received every aid and assistance that devotion to the service could Command.

Many points may remain unnoticed upon which the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council may desire to be informed, and I have therefore directed my 1st Aide-de Camp, Captain Snodgrass, an Officer of long standing and experience, and who has seen much Service, to be the bearer of this Despatch. He enjoys my fullest confidence, is intimately acquainted with all my views and intentions, and most capable of affording any information that may be required, and I beg most earnestly to recommend him to the kind protection of the Right Honorable the Governor General.

I have &c,

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, B. Gen.

General Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing from the 1st to the 7th December, 1824.

The Right Wing of the Governor General's Body Guard—Missing 2 Horses.

Bengal Artillery.

Wounded—3 Rank and File, 3 Lascars, and 1 Bheesty.

Madras Artillery.

Killed—1 Lascas.

Wounded—3 Rank and File. 4 Golandaux, and 1 Lascar,

H. M. 13th Lt. Inf.

Killed—1 Lieut. 1 Serjt. and 3 Rank and File.

Wounded—1 Capt. 2 Ensigns, 1 Serjt. and 20 Rank and File.

H. M. 38th Regt.

Killed—10 Rank and File.

Wounded—2 Lieut. 47 Rank and File, 3 Lascars, 1 Camp-color man, and 2 Cooks.

H. M. 41st Regt.

Wounded—9 Rank and File

H. M. 89th Regt.

Killed—1 Serjeant.

Wounded—1 Capt. and 6 Rank and File.

Madras 1st. Eur. Regt.

Killed—1 Serjt. or Havildar, and 3 Rank and File.

Wounded—1 Lieut. 3 Serj. or Havildars, 1 Drummer or Bugler, and 9 Rank and File.

Madras 3d Regt. L. Inf. (*Native.*)

Killed—1 Major.

Madras 9th Regt. N. I.

Wounded—1 Lascar.

Madras 12th Regt. N. I.

Wounded—1 Serj. or Havildar, 6 Rank and File, and 1 Dooly Bearer.

Madras 18th Regt. N. I.

Wounded—2 Rank and File.

Madras 26th Regt. N. I.

Killed---2 Rank and File.

Wounded -- 1 Ensign, 1 Jemadar, 1 Serj eant or Havildar, 42 Rank and File, 3 Bheesties, and 3 Dooley Bearers.

Madras 28th Regt. N. I.

Killed—1 Rank and File,

Wounded—1 Lieut 1 Ensign. 1 Subadar, 5 Serjeants or Havildars. 1 Drummer or Bugler, 16 Rank and File, 1 Dooly Bearer, and 1 Bheesty.

Madras 34th Reg. L. I. (*Native,*

Killed—1 Rank and File,

Wounded—1 Jemadar, 1 Serjeant or Havildar, and 5 Rank and File.

Madras 43d Reg. N. I.

Wounded—1 Lieut. and 2 Rank and File.

1st Bat. Madras Pioneers.

Wounded—1 Serj. or Havildar, and 4 Rank and File.

Madras 30th Reg. N. I.

Wounded—1 Jemadar, 1 Serjeant or Havildar and 6 Rank and File.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed—Maj. Walker, of the 3d Reg. M. N. Ligh Infantry; and Brevet Captain and Lieutenantt O'Shea, of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry.

Wounded—Captain Clarke, severly, of H. M. 13th Light Infantry: Ensign J. Blackwell, slightly, ditto; Ensign R. W. Croker, severely, ditto; Lieutenant J. S. Torrens, severely, not dangerously, of H. M. 38th Regt.; Lieutenant A. H. McLeroth, severely, ditto; Captain R. C. Rose, severely, of H. M. 89th Regt.; Lieutenant C. Butler, sightly, H. C. Madras 1st European Regt.; Ensign Smith, severely, of the Madras 26th Regt. N. I.; Lieutenant J. C. Torriano, severely, ditto 28th ditto; Ensign O'Brien, severely, ditto ditto; and Lieutenant Scott, slightly, ditto 43d ditto.

(Signed) F. S. TIDY,
Lieut. Col. D. A. Genl,

Return of Ordance and Military Stores captured between 1st and 7th December, 1824,

Brass Guns—One 8-pr, one 6-ditto, and six 5-ditto.

Iron Guns—One 8-pr, three 6-ditto, one 5-ditto, four 4-ditto, six 3-ditto, four 2-ditto, and 195 Swivels.

Gunpowder destroyed, ...	lbs. 10,000
Round Shot, ...	360
Muskets, ...	900
Spears, ...	2000*
Intrenching Tools, ...	5000

Many Stands of Muskets, besides Spears, Swords, and other Implements taken and destroyed, of which no account has been received.

Signed) R. MURRAY, *Capt. Artily.*

Camp Rangoon, 8th December, 1824.

Additional Return of Ordnance captured brought in since the 8th instant.

Iron Guns—One 4-pr, One 3-pr, and five Swivels.

(Signed) R. MURRAY, *Capt. Art.*

Camp Rangoon 10th Dec. 1824.

TO GEORGE SWINTON, ESQ.

Secy. to Govt. &c. &c.

FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

Upon returning to Rangoon on the evening of the 8th Instant, I found the Enemy's Corps of Observation on the Dalla side of the River had not been wholly withdrawn, probably from ignorance of what had taken place on the preceding day, in front of the Great Pagoda; and as I was well aware, they would not remain long after the news of Bundoolah's Defeat, had reached them, I at once determined to assault their Works.

Detachments from His Majesty's 89th, the Honorable Company's 1st Madras European Regiment, and the 43d Madras Native Infantry, were immediately ordered under Arms, and just as the Moon arose they moved across the River under the Command of Major Farrier of the latter Corps, landed and jumped without a moment's hesitation into the Enemy's Trenches, many Burmese were slain in the short conflict that ensued, they were driven at the point of the Bayonet into the Jungle in their rear, and ten good Guns, with many small Arms fell into our Possession.

Major Farrier kept his ground during the night, and in making a reconnoissance early in the morning found the Enemy still occupied some Stockades in the Jungle in considerable force. I in consequence directed Lieutenant Colonel Parlby, with a reinforcement of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, under Major Basden, and three hundred of the 12th and 30th Madras Native Infantry, to join Major Farrier and attack the Enemy wherever he might be found—Lieutenant Colonel Parlby's coolness and judgment fully confirmed the high opinion so justly entertained of him: he drove the Enemy in great confusion from all their strong holds in the Jungle, and they are now only seen in unconnected groups at a great distance on the Plain.

Lieutenant Colonel Parlby bears the most honorable testimony to the valor and intrepidity of Major Basden and His Majesty's 89th Regiment, and pays the highest compliment to Major Farrier and all the other Troops employed, as well as Captain Russell of the Artillery, who accompanied him,

I have &c.

(Signed,) A. CAMPBELL,
Brig. Gen,

Head-Quarters, Rangoon, 10th Dec, 1824,

Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing on the 9th December, 1824,

H. Q, Rangoon, 10th Dec, 1824,

H, M, 89th Reg,

Killed—1 Rank and File,

Wounded—2 Lieut, 1 Asst, Surgeon, 3 Serjeants, and 22 Rank and File,

Madras 1st Eur, Reg,

Wounded—1 Capt, and 7 Rank and File,

Madras 12th Reg, N. I,

Killed—1 Rank and File,

Wounded—1 Capt, 1 Serj, or Havildar, and 3 Rank and File,

Madras 30th Reg, N, I,

Wounded—2 Rank and File, and 1 Bheesty,

Madras 43d Reg, N, I,

Wounded—1 Rank and File

Madras 1st Batt, Pioneers,

Wounded—1 Rank and File,

Names of Officers Wounded

Lieut, A. B. Taylor, H. M, 89th Reg, slightly,

Lieut, A. Dowdall, ditto, severely,

Asst. Surg. J. Walsh, ditto, slightly.

Capt. J. Roy, 1st Eur. Reg. slightly.

Lieut. Glover, 12th N. I. severely, arm amputated,

(Signed) F. S. TIDY,
Lt. Col. D. A. Genl,

Return of Ordnance and Military Stores captured at Dallah, between the 8th and 9th Dec. 1824,

Brass Guns—two 1-pr, one 7-ditto, and two 8-ditto.

Iron Guns—two 3-pr, one 6-pr, and eleven Swivels.

Powder destroyed, ewt....	15
Spears captured,.....	22
Entrenching Tools,.....	20
Muskets.....	24

(Signed) L. RUSSELL, *Captain,*
Comg. 1st Comp, 1st Batt. Bombay Artillery,

By Command of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

GEORGE SWINTON,
Sec, to

GENERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 23D DEC. 1824.

A Royal Salute and three Vollies of Musketry, to be fired at all the Stations of the Forces serving in the East Indies in honor signal and decisive Victories achieved at Ra by the British Forces under the Comma Brigadier General Sir ARCHIBALD CAM K. C, B. over the Grand Army of the Bu Empire, in the several successive actions f between the 1st and 9th Instant, iu which the my were completely defeated and dispersed the loss of 5,000 men killed and wounded, pieces of Artillery, and the greater part o Military Stores.

By Command of the Right Honourab Governor General in Council.

GEO. SWINTON;
Sec. to the Go

Fort William Dec. 23, 1824.

The Governor General will attend in State this Evening, at five o'Clock, the Parade of the Royal Regiment, when a *feu de joie* will be fired in honor of the victory at Rangoon.

By Order,
D. HILL, *Chief Secy.*

MADRAS.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper
DECEMBER 27, 1824.

On England—at 6 months' sight 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee.

On Bengal--at 30 days' sight 94 to 96 Sicca Ru per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper Remittable 36 to 37 per cent. p Unremittable 2 to 8 "
both nominal, there being little or n thing doing in the Market.

These arrivals bring us the melancholy inte gence of the Burmese entering the Town of R goon on the 13th Instant and setting fire to it in veral places which was effected by numbers of th rushing into the Town with lighted flambeaux their hands---in a short time the conflagration came general and many of the largest and fi Houses in Town were consumed to the ground--- loss of property is said to be immense; but we happy to state no lives were lost. The House Commissariat occupied as their Office was also sed to the ground and the papers consumed; but stores fortunately escaped destruction.---Bri diers General Sir Archibald Campbell and Willoughby Cotton with two thousand m each went out on the 15th with the intention dislodging the Burmese who had stocka themselves near Rangoon, and on the side of the river in great numbers. When Ships left, the result of their operation not known. We also learn that anoth tack had been made on Kemendine, and s fire-rafts sent down the river, but without

Mad. Gaz. Dec.

The following are Extracts of Letter Rangoon dated the 14th December.

After the 9th we saw nothing of the until yesterday, when they again mad appearance, notwithstanding the sever they had received---last night they through some emissaries to set fire to —full one third was burnt to the gro few hours, and private property to a able amount destroyed; a number chants, Native and European, lost e

* We are authorized to state that amongst the small arms taken from the Enemy, there are some hundred stands of those taken from us at Ramoo—ED.

had, even to wearing apparel, books, pa- &c. Several Officers lost every thing but they had on—at the same time our ship- were attacked by fire rafts---to these we ow so much accustomed that we think f them. Since I began this, a part of our been attacked, but the enemy was obli- fly ; now and then notwithstanding, our uns are thundering within half a mile of *Another letter* mentioning the arrival of rmah Forces on the 30th of November s---we were informed that the army of emy amounted to sixty or seventy thou- en ; but if we might believe appearances I say there were nearer 100,000---last night wn was set on fire---and it is concluded been done by fellows in league with the -some of the prisoners are supposed to en actively engaged.---The Commissa- and a part of the Stores have been ed.

---

rivate accounts by the *Hercules* state, that considerable force under the immediate direc- on of *Sir Archibald Campbell*, had proceeded the attack of the enemy who had strongly ockaded himself---the attack is stated to have een most successful ; one stockade which contain- 6000 men was surrounded and carried ; 4000 of e enemy are said to have been killed: about 00 ginjals and other arms taken. & the enemy mpletely driven from his position---The horse acked those who were escaping and did con- erable execution. By the *Hercules* we also rn that a force consisting of about 4000 men s expected to move immediately ; its destina- n had not been made known. The Weather Rangoon is reported to be very fine, and the k recovering daily---fresh meat had been ob- ined, and served out to the Troops.

---

the Editor of the Government Gazette.

SIR.

have much pleasure in adding some particu- to the accounts of the recent affairs at Ran- which have already appeared.

the night of the 3d at 7 P. M. the Ships at ndine made the signal that fire rafts and oats were approaching—both H. M. Brigs e and H. C. Cruizer *Teignmouth* had to athwart the river to clear the fire raft— *Sophie* in the act of shearing discovered war boats close behind the fire raft, at me instant discharged her whole broadside of into them---a most dreadful yell followed— ar boats effected their retreat and the fire rifted on shore on the Dalla side---during ight boats from H. M. S. *Arachne*, &c. panied by row boats proceeded up the as the moon was setting. The row boats d their fire near where the war boats had l---at the same time the other boats pushed d & captured 5 of the enemy's war boats r with a species of floating raft in which the had been brought down the river— the war boats had a large gun 12 or r lashed on their fore peak—another had to belong to the Prince of Sarawaddie wounded men were taken in the boats. fire raft was seen coming down Ky- each, the Enemy on the Dalla side smart but ineffectual fire on the

quence of the column under Major in with swampy ground in the attack t gave the Enemy time to perceive s situation and to escape with the about 50 killed and wounded and soners. In every other respect how- must be incalculable. The writer Brass Guns, about 10 Iron Guns, als. 200 Muskets and 500 Spears, for digging intrenchments, to - gether with all the ammunition appertaining to the above ordnance; even small quantities of rice cooked and uncooked ; three or more gold Umbrellas, Books, Swords, Cloths, &c. &c. &c. were left by the Enemy as memorable proofs of their consternation.

The party on the Dalla side attacked and carried the Stockade on that day, when 300 of the Enemy were said to be killed—our loss was 22 killed and wounded. On the 10th the Enemy were seen intrenching themselves on the Rangoon side some distance from their former position : at 8 P. M. many lights were in motion on the Dalla side, which is indicative of retreat. In fact when their serious loss is considered, they must retreat on their resources ; in which event our our army will doubtless push forward to prevent the Forces on the Dalla from uniting with those on the Rangoon side. It is to be regretted we had not about 500 Dragoons in the Field on the 5th, as such force would have occasioned great havoc among the Enemy---while those that escaped would spread dismay whithersoever they fled.

Your obedient Servant.

C.

MADRAS.

[*Sup. to the Gov. Gaz. Dec.* 28.

Orders we hear have been issued at Rangoon, for shipment of rice on the return transports for this Presidency.

A Letter which has reached us from Chittagong states—"I wish I were enabled to afford you any intelligence, but really I have nothing to com municate---The corps which are to form this force are daily aggregating, it is expected that about the 1st of the next month (January) we may commence our advance into, or north towards the enemy's country---Our Regiment is very healthy, but the 10th are beginning to feel the influence of the climate, and that corps has 140 in hospital---The discipline of the Madras Brigade is admirable."

Important News from Rangoon.

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers what we have been able to collect from a letter from Rangoon, received by the *Hercules*, dated two days later than any former account, and written by a person who was at the scene of action. It appears that Bondoolah was to have attacked our force on the 13th instant, when the Town of Rangoon was on fire, but by some unforeseen circumstances he did not do so. Bondoolah after his late defeat representing to the Chiefs that their lives were at stake unless they made another and more successful attack, prevailed upon them to join him, and having fallen in with some reinforcements their force amounted to about 25,000 men. It having been represented at Head Quarters that they had strongly stockaded themselves a short distance from Rangoon, Sir Archibald Campbell resolved on an immediate attack---he accordingly with 1300 men chiefly of H. M. 13th Light Infantry, and some Pioneers attacked the Enemy on the 16th instant, and after a very severe contest the Stockade was carried by Escalade and the enemy driven away at the point of the Bayonet and completely routed with immense slaughter ---We are sorry to understand that our loss has been very severe, three Officers of H. M. 13th Light Infantry killed and seven wounded and about 50 Rank and file killed and this may be considered one half of our loss---We regret to state that three Officers of the Madras Pioneers have been wounded but not severely---The troops behaved in the most gallant way imaginable and our Pioneers are spoken of in the highest terms---No return of killed and wounded had been made when the account came away--and we are therefore unacqainted with the names of the Officers.

We are indebted to a Gentleman, who has on many former occasions favored us with much valuable information, for the following Extract of a Letter from Rangoon.

Rangoon, 14th Dec. 1824.

The attack upon the lines at Dalla on the 9th Instant was delayed until 3 P. M. to procure scaling ladders from this side of the River---the storm was led by the Grenadiers of the 89th but Coxe of the 12th (2 | 8) who had been long on detachment there, volunteered to lead the way up the imperfectly marked road---Glover of the same Regiment whose men were next in the column, pressed forward, and they were the first up---The place was carried instantly with a very trifling loss, except that the proportion of Officers is great to the number of men---One of the latter only was killed and about 10 wounded---Glover when on the mud parapet had a Jinjal fired so close to him that the powder penetrated and remains in his face —One ball cut off the upper part of his right ear— and another broke his arm so close to the shoulder, that it has since been taken out of the socket---he is in high spirits and doing well---He has always shewn himself to be a dashing high spirited, and hard-duty Officer,---Dowdale of the 89th got an ugly knock on the head---Some others have been slightly wounded---The works are of a very extraordinary nature and shew the perseverance of these unfortunate people,--two ditches are dug, and with the earth, a wall, altogether about 8 feet high, has been raised between them---the ground is swampy, but dries to an extraordinary hardness —These lines run an extent of three miles from Dalla to a village and Stockade W.---but now the ground is known, it may be easily turned from the Eastward and carried with small loss---The great Pagoda is to be attacked at noon! so say the spies!

The following is an extract of a Letter we have received from Rangoon, dated the 16th instant:---

Some prospect of a move of the greater part of the force here, is now however expected; since orders have been issued to the Commandants of corps to have five complete Companies in readiness to march at a moment's notice---Boats are preparing, and tho' we are quite in the dark regarding our destination, some supposing Prome to be the goal in view, while others think Pegue, (tho' the largeness of the force ordered, render the latter unlikely,) we are very glad that any change is likely to take place. The force ordered is said to be 1100 Europeans, and 3000 Natives. A proportion of Officers are to remain at Rangoon, and those who have been named to stay here, grumble sadly---My Company fortunately goes. Since the cessation of the rains, we have had delightful weather, and health has began once more to shew her visage. The Europeans are quickly recovering---and no very bad reason for this, is, that for the last fortnight the whole European troops here have had fresh meat rations. The native troops have held out wonderfully well---the healthiest corps is the Madras 30th N. I. Our's are a healthy set of men : we have now 112 in Hospital, but those are principally from ulcers in the legs, caused by the bites of leeches and mosquitoes; and cutaneous disorders. The Pioneers have been engaged in erecting a large General Hospital inside the Stockade, which warrants the belief, but the remaining troops, on the departure of the Expedition, will remove to the near vicinity of the Stockade. A great proportion of the sick in hospital recover daily; the weakest corps here are the 9th, Colonel Mallett of H. M. 89th at present commands the Madras Troops, but on the arrival of Colonel Miles, who is soon expected from Martaban, which is now our property, he will assume the Command. Colonel Frese left this some time ago, sick. *Madras Courier, Dec.* 28.

☞ See *Supplement.*

REVIEWS, EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

LITERARY TRIFLING.

[From the Oriental Herald for July, 1824.]

A person of strong intellect is sure to find himself at a loss when he comes into the company, or is forced upon the airy lucubrations, of literary fashionables. He is unacquainted with their topics— unused to the rapidity of their decisions—and quite antediluvian in his mode of thinking and expression. He does not know that certain notions, which he has been priding himself on attaining at great expense of toil and study have been gradually sinking into the *Index Expurgatorius* of fashion ever since he was a boy. It is plain he has not taken his *cue* from the prevailing *coteries*. Where is the use of his metaphysics, his logic, his profound researches into history? The man is mad—he should speak of the last farce, the favourite actress, the new poem, the famous article in——'s Magazine. If this be not in his power, he must take a patron from among the knowing ones, study his ways, his whims, his phrases, and go and do likewise.

After all, it may perhaps be found, that great force of mind is incompatible with that conformableness which feels at home with all ordinary subjects—that genius requires something truly worth thinking about to put it in motion; and this accounts for that listlessness and apparent indolence which frequently characterize its possessors. It cannot consent to break a fly upon the wheel; and, not finding any adequate excitement, is not seldom altogether unmoved.

But to please the fashionable reader, the writer must amuse him, and it is not often that his amusement arises out of deep thought. Therefore must the author's hours be spent in the study of agreeable conceits, pretty contrasts, and light turns of what passes for wit. He must show his hatred to the authors whom the public hates, laud their favourites, and, above all things keep an eye to the phraseology of the season. One word borrowed from a cast-off school, would be absolute *lese-majesty* against this august personage. It would indicate that the author had been fishing in forbidden streams—tampering with dangerous tenets—departing, in short, from the mode.

Thus are authors kept in a kind of bondage by the public. But they seem to regard all these managements as a kind of labour of love, which the rich doses of flattery they receive in return amply and delightfully repay. And so thoroughly drenched are some of them by this accommodating spirit, that they screw down all subjects into *nothings*, by their manner of treating them. They are true Tarquins, who lop of the heads of ambitious ideas, when they would rise above those of their neighbours. The reader, therefore, need fear no unevenness in their pages, for all is smooth as a bowling-green. When you have entered, your difficulties are over—the author smiles in your face all the way, and dismisses you with a smile. You need not recollect Hamlet's "a man may smile," &c.; nothing of the kind is in this case to be apprehended; you see the author *in toto*.

——"from within
"His shallow centre to his utmost skin;"

and you need not fear him. His predilections are analogous to those of his reader, being all shoots from the stem of novelty. Horace, and divers other honest persons, complain that old books were habitually preferred to the new in their times, but it is quite the reverse with the person here spoken of. An old book is as tedious in his judgment, as the discourse of a superannuated beauty to a young gallant. Its quaint and precise method—its divisions & subdivisions—its prolonged chain of unbroken reasoning—its severe rejection of extraneous ornament—every thing conspires to impress the mere fashionable reader with contempt for the "old simplicity." Ancient authors force him out of his habits, throw a burden of thought upon his shoulders, till he bend down like Christian in the Pilgrim's Progress, and yet pass on so rapidly that he finds it impossible to keep up with them. But those who manufacture books on purpose for such readers, take care not to do this. If they possess a few good ideas, they know better than to be prodigal of them; throughout their works you may go on swimmingly for an hour or two without being startled by any new thought. Their good things are disposed, like mile-stones at due distances; and a critic well versed in this sort of writing, can nearly tell when to look out for their appearance. The intermediate spaces are filled by sober and harmless common-places, which will offer no disturbances to any body's prejudices, or in any sense break up the natural evenness of the mind.

If the author be one of those who furnish the weaker sort of periodicals with these necessary articles, he never does any thing in vain. If he make a journey into the country, the public, be sure, shall hear of it, either in the shape of sonnets to all the "purling streams" and "mossy banks," near or upon which the author has taken a cold collation with his romantic friends; or else in the more robust form of prose essay, in which he laudeth all the trees, rabbits, and old cows of the neighbourhood. If he stroll to Dulwich, to Greenwich, or any other unexplored region, then the public's "mighty stream of thought" is turned by this Hercules into the channel of pictures, colleges, or wicked old pensioners, "sipping beer in the sun" Take it for granted, he never strolls into the regions of profound speculation, nor does he hold any fellowship with those dangerous persons who do. But he is at home at "a hanging," or the boxing-ring,—his imagination reigns there and revels; he knows the tricks and slang of *the fancy*, and can describe with anatomical accuracy "the thoughtless skulls" which are there battered about for the edification of the public. He goes to the theatre also, becomes acquainted with Shakespeare, and, like an honest painstaking man, explains him to the public. By means of this supererogatory labour he acquires a taste; begins to entertain a high esteem for our poetry, our warriors, our highways, our politicians, our orators—and, in short, to be quite *national* in every thing. His fancy withers at sight of St. George's Channel; he can see nothing but declamation and dulness from Calais *ad astra*:—no poetry, no humour in France; he turns his back upon Corneille, Rabelais, and Moliere, and takes up with Mr. A.'s or Mr. B.'s new poem in preference. He shakes his head at French books, drops a hint about the Encyclopædia and the Revolution, or coolly characterizes them all as at once dull and dangerous. He sees no horns in a dilemma. He is not sensible that by predicating opposites of the same thing, he may be caught and thrust *ad absurdum*. Happy soul! there exist no difficulties for him. He never goes right forward to the end of a subject, but skips here and there, wherever it offers any thing pretty: and if, in travelling eastward, an obstruction should spring up in his way.

"He orders his wings, and is off to the west."

It is worse than all this if he be smitten with the love of originality; for the extremes of nature, in that case, are made to shake hands with each other; and language is crampled up like a shrivelled leaf, to hide the nakedness of his mind. "It signifies little," said Swift, "that his head is empty, provided his common-place book be full," for he so disguises ideas, by his way of dressing them, that their actual inventors would be ashamed to own them afterwards. He writes thus till the habit be grown inveterate, and then wonders at his own facility. What in truth can be prettier, or more taking at the tea-table, than language stiff, like ancient brocade, with ornament, or glowing, like an Inquisition great-coat, with flames and devils? The phraseology of poetry, too, which we used to reverence as something set aside for the expression of our more holy musings, is cut to pieces to form the fantastic arabesque of this original's prose. But he has no conception of any thing more sacred than his own fancies, or that there is any incongruity in clothing with Milton's language the lame births of his hardened perversity. Meanwhile his notions are neither new in reality, nor singular, except in as far, perhaps, as they are contradictory; for a person of extensive reading and leisure, who should think it worth his while to discover the stalk upon which these strange blossoms first grew, might rifle his whole paradise, and leave it as dreary as the site of an enchanted garden when the spell is broken. He has nothing of his own but the dry thorny enclosure; and this he has picked up stick by stick, as an aged housewife does her little fagot by the wayside, nobody caring to dispute the possessions of trifles so worthless.

It were madness, certainly, to expect that such a writer would be solicitous about preserving a coherence and just sequence in his ideas, as there is nothing more difficult, even to the best regulated minds, than always to perceive the agreement or inconsistency of a remote consequence with the principle immediately under consideration; or to be able to keep watch over the imagination, that in the longest disquisition nothing be admitted which might infringe upon the free play of the primary principles. This is the perfection of a philosophical writer—the end which the enlightened reason proposes to itself, when bouring purely for the public good.

ther is, therefore, nor can be the possession of a mere fashionable author. It would, besides, spoil his trade, for he could not get up his spruce volumes in due time, were so much exctness required; and nothing is more necesry than to be constantly before the public, you would have the public think of you. A olume produced by the labour of many weeks, galloped over in an hour or two by the true dern reader, who, after having slipped over last page, resembles a gouty traveller cast o a ditch by the breaking down of his vehi-; he cannot proceed an inch until some conveyance comes to take him up, but n he rides on as jovially and rapidly as ever, *that* likewise comes to a stop somehow or r. The journey of life is very often of iderable length, and it is inconceivable many new books one may devour on the for they are not hard of disgestion, like ur tough old quartos and folios of the last entury, but light and spongy, and fit to be taken in great quantities.

The craft of authorship is therefore likely to last for ever. Ideas, too, of some kind or other, are always within their reach; they have but to new shuffle them to make them look modern, or paradoxical, if need be. How many 10 Pæans have been sung over the old masters of rhetoric by these ingenious gentlemen! and well might they triumph, for they are the first race of writers that ever contrived to do without turning over the musty dialectics of antiquity. It was a piece of proud success reserved for the wits of our days, and they can never testify to much satisfaction at the circumstance.

In the midst, however, of these, there are a few who have not bowed the knee unto Baal —who stand upon the old ways, and ask directions for proceeding—who delight to converse with History, "that messenger of Antiquity"—who impress our minds with the greatreverence, that they feel not the influence general example, but are as the elect among gentiles. One never need regret being rn in an age in which he may be proud of *a* o of his contemporaries. The many indifrent writers who spring up, and shade the ield of literature, are, after all no more perhaps, than the necessary redundancies of a too ertile soil. They are the underwood which lways clings about the roots of the forest, shadng the infancy of the majestic tree, but no way bstructing our view of its full and mature agnificence. As long, therefore, as they do ot hinder our walks among these ancients of ature, let them flourish, and let bats and beees nestle in their branches. There can be but tle harm done by this provided those who ek truth and nature are able to their way clearly. In every era of literature numerous silly people e been found who were anxious hronicle their notions, but time has swept away, and will in the same manner clear he refuse of the present age. But, to vae metaphor. Great Britain has seldom seen ra in which her literary fleet could betut to sea without these cock-boats; but if e any who think that such vessels withllast will keep the ocean as long as den with her richer and more precious ndise, they deceive themselves, and ssured that posterity will not mistake for the other, notwithstanding what k.

Diary of a Journey
To Poolo Guttoh in the Musi Country.

Departed at 5 A. M. on Monday morning, 23d February 1824, from the town of Marlboro', and proceeding in a buggy, reached Binteering at 6 A. M. The situation of that Plantation is one of the most beautiful in the neighbourhood of Fort Malbro' Placed upon an eminence, the house commands a fine prospect of the winding river of Bencoolen (*a*) that is navigable for boats above the residence of Mr. Winter, the proprietor; and a delightful view of the ranges of hills, behind which is situated *Pulo Guttoh*, or *Doosoon*, or village in the Musi country, to which by orders of Government, I was directed to proceed for the purpose of selecting a spot eligible to be the site of a Bungalow for the accommodation of convalescents, and also proper for the cultivation of an Experimental Garden. Mr. Winter, at Binteering, is engaged in the manufactory of Rum and Sugar, and the arrangement of the establishments, for procuring those articles as well as the method adopted by him for the cultivation of the Sugar Cane, which grows luxuriantly in the vicinity of his estate, are creditable to his talents and industry, as an agriculturist and useful member of the Society of Marlbro'. After partaking of Mr. Winter's hospitality at breakfast, in company with him, left Binteering at ½ past 8 A. M. and crossing the Bencoolen river, on a racket or raft of bamboos, proceeded on horse back to the *Doosoon*, or village of *Paggar Deen*, which we reached at 11 A. M. At *Paggar Deen* I found Mr. Beasly, a gentleman in the Civil Service of Bencoolen who had left Marlbro' the same morning, having obligingly offered to accompany me to Pulo Guttoh, with a view of rendering me, who am a stranger in Sumatra, the assistance which his knowledge of the Malay language, and acquaintance with the manners of the natives, so well qualify him to afford. To the river from Binteering, and thence inland towards *Paggar Deen*, the road was only commencing when I crossed; and upon my return, on the 3d of March, I was agreeably surprized to find the obstacles we encountered on the 23d, such as slippery banks, thick bushes of underwood &c. entirely removed, and an open clear pathway prepared from *Paggar Deen*, to the Ferry. Between the Ferry, and the *Doosoon* of *Paggar Deen*, I stopped for a moment at the village of *Doorian Rumput*, for the purpose of ascertaining the bearings of two hills, which I intended should serve as guides for the direction of our journey. The bearings of the two mountains from *Goorian Rumput*, are as follows: *Gunung* or *Bukit Binko*, "the Sugar Loaf," North East by North, and *Singo Candees*, (*b*.) or "Lion," so named from its supposed resemblance to that animal, East by North. To *Paggat Deen* the road passes along the summits of small hills, forming the first or lowest range ascending from the level of the Sea, which are intersected with deep ravines or valleys, lie in a waving direction, and are covered with a red clayey earth impregnated with iron, and occasionally a block of iron stone, or indurated clay, containing the same metal, protrudes above the soil. The grass and plants of various descriptions which grow in this soil, appear in a state of luxuriancy, and afford no bad specimen of the fertility of this beautiful Island. Previous to reaching *Paggar Deen*, we crossed the western extremity of an expanded pool, of deeply yellow coloured water; lying in the descent of a valley, and named (*c*) *Theva Gedang*, or "Large Lake." Upon ascending the elevation on the opposite side of the lake, I perceived upon the surface of a hill, situated on the right hand side, and cultivated with *Ladang* paddy, the appearance of a white soil named by the natives, *Putta Tannah*, or white earth, from which a portion was procured, and proved to be a white clay, mixed with sand. The ascent to *Paggar Deen* is enveloped amidst groves of bamboos, and the path proceeds across a small stream, named *Tubba Muarro Passummah*, which falls into the *Bencoolen River*. Up to this *Doosoon*, the road is impassable for a buggy, or any other description of carriage, and the Hamlet or *Doosoon*, although situated so close to Marlbro', being probably not more than fourteen miles distant, appears to one, accustomed as I have been to the sight of the populous villages in Hindoostan, extremely poor and mean in every particular. The *Doosoon* consists merely of a few huts surrounded on all sides with trees, amongst which the dwarf or ivory cocoanut forms a conspicuous object, and the grove within which the village is placed, with the natural ruggedness of the ascent, seem obviously contrived and taken advantage of, with a view to security from man as well as the inhabitants of the forest. In the centre of the village is seen the *Bally*, a sort of rude Town-hall, built of bamboo, in which we dined and lodged during the night. On the whole the people were civil, but their rapacity for opium exceeded all bounds, and to such extent was their urgency for that substance carried, that I found myself under the necessity of curtailing the amount in weight, which they demanded as a right from travellers, fearing the quantity of the drug in my possession, would not be sufficient for distribution to the heads of the villages, I might have to pass through in the course of the journey. The pecuniary demands made upon us for a few fowls, rice for our servants, and paddy for our horses, were all in the spirit of extragavance, or obviously designed to make the most of travellers; nor did we find this inclination at all diminish, but on the contrary it rather increased as we advanced. At this village I saw two specimens of an Iron Stone in appearance, resembling dark coloured granite, of which a portion was forwarded under charge of Mr. Winter to Sir S. Raffles, at Marlbro'. Around the village, the trees were crowded with monkeys of different kinds, and in the *Bally* was suspended the enormous tail of the new discovered tyger, named *Rumoo Duhan*, which had been lately killed. The head of the animal had been carefully buried, and at my request was sent for, but unfortunately the tusks had been driven out, probably in the struggle which took place to effect its destruction. This head being in a state of putrefaction, it was impossible for me to convey it along with the baggage, and I was therefore constrained to leave it under charge of the villagers, who faithfully promised to deliver it at my return. But on passing through the *Doosoon* on the 3d of March, the head was not to be found, nor could I obtain the least intelligence where it had been deposited. The superstition of the Malays leading those people to imagine, that the tiger's body becomes the receptacle of their ancestor's souls, no doubt produced the care with which the head in the first instance had been interred, and its secretion afterwards from me. Between the Bencoolen River and *Paggar Deen* are observed

(*a*) This word is Sanscrit and the same with Bengul, or Boowannee Kalli, a name of Devi, Goonong Binko is the same, Boowannee Ka or Booanka-Benka, *the hill* of Devi.

(*b*) This appellation is clearly Sanscrit, consisting of Sing chand Devi, or Devees, because the Malays are fond of adding the Sibillant suffix to words terminating in a vowel. "The Lion of the Goddess Chand or Devi," the Lion of Doorga, Leo, in conjunction with Virgo of the sphere, the Egyptian Sphinx, and remembrance of the Cherubic Lion, perverted by means of Satanical delusion to the infamous purposes of idolatry.

(*c*) This word is pure Hebrew, and is in this instance used strictly in conformity to its connection with the Ark of superstition. *Theba*, "ark," or hollow vessel "the ark of Noah," has given origin to the name of the famous Egyptian city *Thebes*, as well as to the English word *tub*, a vessel, restricted now a days to contain water, but formerly the appellation of a vessel intended to float upon water; and in perfect unison with the ideas proceeding from the Diluvian waters, we find in Malay, *Theba*, "a lake" or "pool of water, circumscribed by land," in the same manner, that it is confined by the circle of the *Tub*.

numberless beautiful specimens of entomological research, indeed insects of greater variety than in any other part of the country through which I travelled. The Thermometer in the *Bally*, at 2 P. M., stood as high as 90 degrees, and the jungles through which we passed were extremely hot from the burning rays of the sun being unobscured by a single cloud, but at 5 A. M. of the following morning, the instrument in the same situation fell as low as 78 degrees.

Tuesday, Feb. 24th.—Mr. Winter quitted us after dinner the preceding day, and returned to *Binteering*. We left *Paggar Deen* at 5 A. M. and on the northern side of the village crossed again the *Tabba Moarre Passummah*, over which was thrown a narrow bamboo bridge, so frail to appearance, that, upon it, we did not venture to trust our horses; and, therefore, leading the animals forded the stream. At a quarter past 7 A. M. we reached the *Doosoon* of *Runnuk Payang* situated upon an eminence above a small winding rivulet, named, *Ayer Bisru Subang*, there the road becomes impassable for carriages and nearly so for horses, from which we were at several places obliged to dismount. To this place the road generally runs along the edges of hills, increasing in magnitude from those we passed over the preceding day, but consisting precisely of the same kind of soil with the ground between *Binteering* and *Paggar Deen*. These elevations may be considered the commencement of, what I am disposed to term, the second range; which extends from this point to the base of *Singo Candees*. For the most part these hills are entirely uncultivated, yet at some places exhibit flourishing fields of *Ladang* Paddy, which was growing in a state of luxuriancy, and equalled any crop of grain I have ever had an opportunity of observing. The rice to which I allude is perceived growing on the sides of hill's, or elevated grounds and dry situation, and is thus cultivated in a mode totally different from that which is employed in Bengal, where the grain is thrown into swamps containing immense quantities of stagnant water, or the method used in *Java*.—where the rice grows in fields, moistened with running water from the neighbouring mountains. But between the hills on which the *Ladang* Paddy grows, there is generally seen a small stream winding along the vallies, and across the fields are also observed ropes suspended from bamboos, designed, I understand, to frighten Elephants, and other wild animals, which frequently spread dreadful havock over the cultivated land. The village of *Runnuk Payang* comprises merely 2 or 3 miserable huts, surrounded by trees among which appears the cocoanut, that forms the usual mark of a *Doosoon* in this part of the country. Upon our arrival at *Runnuk Payang*, the thermometer stood at 77 degrees, and after breakfast, at a 11 A. M. rose, in the shade to 88 degrees, while in the hut, thro' the crevices of whose walls the sun's rays were penetrating in all directions, the quicksilver ascended to 90 degrees. In this village I observed some stones apparently of trap formation possessing a globular form, and so beautifully circular, as to present the appearance of having been rounded into that shape artificially. These stones are taken from the bed of the neighbouring rivers, and found in company with large masses of petrified wood, one of which was lying in the village, and is employed by the Natives for sharpening their krises and instruments of agriculture, such as Parangs. &c. We proceeded from *Runnuk Payang* at a quarter past 11 A. M. and reached the village of *Battoo Padang*, about 35 minutes past 12. The road continued winding along the summit of the waving line of the second range of Hills, until it gradually ascended to the elevation, at which the *Doosoon*, last named, is situated.... We passed, on our way to this spot, another *Doosoon*, upon the right hand or South side, named *Tallang Bally*. Several well cultivated fields appeared in our present track, and, for the first time on *Sumatra*, I observed paddy ears of a black colour, exhibiting the grain affected with a peculiar disease, which, in some specimens that I procured, resembles the distemperature affecting farinaceous grains, that is named *smut* in *England*, and *kindol* in *India*. Considerable numbers of plantain trees grow at *Battoo Padang*, and here I was furnished with some seeds of a tree named Kaboo, which grow in a pod similar to the fruit of the Tamarind, that I understood is used by the Malays for food. I also observed several shells, belonging to a species of fresh water snail, the fish of which is likewise said to be employed as an article of sustenance; and is procured in the beds of rivulets flowing through the valleys dividing the Paddy fields. In the track of the pathway, there were frequently seen lying, and rolled into a smooth dark coloured variegated ball, numbers of a species of large millipede, of which several specimens were procured, but of a smaller size than others of the same animal, that were afterwards discovered in the course of the Journey. The village of *Battoo Padang*, is situated upon the summit of one of the highest of the second range of Hills ascending from the Sea; and around the few huts the ground is more cleared, and in a better state of cultivation, than at the other *Doosoons* through which we had passed. But the houses are of the same construction, and no improvement was seen in the number of the population; that is scanty in the route, we travelled far beyond what could be readily conceived, or believed. I observed between *Runnuk Payang* and *Battoo Padang* the first traces of wild Elephants, of which the footsteps were large and seemed to have been recently formed. Descending the hill of *Battoo Padang*, we entered a valley where pine apples were noticed growing amongst the plantain trees, and soon afterwards crossed the *Bencoolen Keechill* river, that here joins the *Kallindang (d)* at the western extremity of a meadow, or green valley consisting of a rich black soil covered with luxuriant grass, and along whose southern side runs the *Kalindang*, over a bed containing innumerable mineralogical specimens, amongst which chalcedonies, jaspers, and different kinds of quartz, make their appearance. Towards the Eastern extremity of this valley, two or three bamboo huts are erected, and honored with the name of *Bencoolo Keechil*, or little *Bencoolen*. We reached this picturesque spot at 10 minutes before 2 P. M. and were highly gratified with the view, particularly of the *Gunoong Singo Candees*, which rises at the distance of about a mile, or a mile and a half to the Eastward of the village, above the *Kalindang*. The most beautiful view of the *Singo Candees* is obtained from a small hill, ascending opposite to the village, on the north side of the valley: and this situation, should the erection of a convalescent bungalow be ultimately determined upon at *Pulo Gutton*, I should feel disposed to recommend as the site of a subordinate establishment, for the accommodation of travellers; and also intended to contain a depot, from which they could be supplied with provisions, and such other articles as they might stand in need of. Although the face of the Sun was overcast with clouds, the weather continued still warm, and the thermometer in the hut rose to 84 degrees.

Bencoolo Keechil may be considered the termination of the second range of hills, the third commencing with the ascent along the banks of the *Kalindang* river, whose bed forms a line of demarcation between the two elevations, and is filled with stones, none of which, as is evident, by the mere force of water, have been washed from the hills, but remain in the original spots where they were deposited at the moment of the recession and evaporation of the Diluvian waters (e) Were the numerous mineralogical specimens contained within the bed of that river, washed from the neighbouring hills, it would follow that they must still continue rolling along with the descending water, until at length they finally found an exit into the sea. But not one of the stones is discovered at *Binteering*, or in its vicinity, and we may therefore with great fairness conclude, that the river's bed at the point abovementioned, comprises merely the repository of some of the heaviest portions, which subsided from the waters of the deluge, while they receded from the surface of the soil. The same view of the subject likewise affords the explanation of the wavy appearance of the hills, gradually diminishing in size, till at length we perceive the alluvial plains that exist in the immediate neighbourhood of Marlbro', upon the borders of the ocean. I remarked at *Bencoolo Keechil*, another specimen of petrified wood, used for the same purpose with that of *Runnuk. Payang*, and had been procured from the bed of the *Kalindang*.

(To be continued)

Political Economy.—A Pamphlet has just issued from the Calcutta Press, written, by JOHN WHEATLEY, Esq. Barrister, the author of several able and distinguished works on Political Economy. The Pamphlet is entitled "A Letter to the Duke of DEVONSHIRE on the State of Ireland, and the general effects of Colonization." We have only time at present to offer to our readers a few Extracts, hastily taken, illustrative of the theory and principles he maintains.—*Cal. Govt. Gazette.*

First—Large Farming System—As it is certainly in the nature of things to raise Ireland to a higher state of prosperity than England,—to improve her cultivation to a greater degree, make the farmers richer, and her labouring poor better off, and by these means to give her all the ease, happiness and independence, which it is in the power of any nation to receive,—it is not only very material to lay down the policy, by which such a state of things may be brought about, but to carry that policy into effect as soon as possible. The simple plan to realize this prosperity—"*via prima salutis*"—is, as was alluded to above, the general establishment of large farms.—But simple as this plan may appear in theory, it is subject to considerable difficulty in execution. No such extended improvement can be made without getting rid of a large proportion of the existing population, and to get rid of so large a body by sending them to a foreign settlement, and make due provision for it, (for without such provision no emigration should ever take place,) can under no circumstances be matter of easy accomplishment. But still the difficulties in the case of Ireland are not insurmountable; and as the objects to be gained are of the utmost importance it is almost imperative on us, that where not invincible, they should be overcome.

But it is only by Parliament that the difficulties can be overcome; and, therefore, unless the subject be taken up by Government and the whole system of emigration be put into their hands, nothing effectual can be done. The only objection that there can be to the undertaking of it on the part of Government is the expense; but when the good that will result from the system comes to be more fully known, and the wealth and the power that must follow from it are duly weighed, this objection will, I trust, be no bar to its execution. The amount of the expense, if the principle be acted upon on a sufficiently extended scale to do all the good that is requisite, will

---

(d) This word seems to be an abbreviation of Kal Dingin "the Cold Stream." In sanscrit Kal and Kalli, are names of *Time*, and also the appellation of a formidable God and his consort. But *Time* is what is perpetually flowing, or proceeding, and hence in Malay Kali signifies a running stream.

(e) This opinion is corroborated by a dark Iron ore, which was discovered close to the Sea at Bencoolen, and contains within the mass and other organic remains. It is therefore that this substance must originally have been ed from water.

four million a year for twenty years
er, when the system will work out its
'*euthanasia*," by creating such a state
sperity as no longer to admit of its action
continued.

---

the public returns, the whole population
and, agricultural and manufacturing to-
though it is almost all agricultural
ts to 7,000,000. As there are 21,000,000
this allows no more than three acres
individual. The agricultural popula-
ngland is four million, and the num-
er acres 33,000,000. This allows eight
each individual. To make the agri-
population of Ireland better off than
f England, it is necessary that there
be more acres to each individual, than
se in England, in order that the pro-
hich is to be divided among them
so much more: and therefore I will
t she shall have ten acres to each
population, instead of eight. The
of Ireland containing no more than
0,000 of acres, her agricultural popula-
according to this proportion between acres
numbers, cannot consist of more than
,000,000. I will add another million for the
opulation of the towns. For the purpose
herefore of raising Ireland to a higher state
f prosperity than England, it will be necessary
reduce her population from 7,000,000 to
,000,000.

To send out a colony of 4,000,000 of people
d establish them in the back settlements of
anada, appears, at first view, and in these
nes, so extravagant a design that the mind
n with difficulty be brought to entertain it as
serious proposition, notwithstanding that ma-
y a colony to a larger amount was sent out by
ome in times of old, and notwithstanding that
any a more numerous tribe of Goths and Huns
nfortunately spread themselves over the south
Europe during the decline and fall of the
man empire. But we need not go back to
n distant periods. Our own times unhappily
rd but too faithful an example of extended
rations---Before the eloquence of Wilber-
drew forth the tears of Britain for the mi-
f Africa, * 60,000 negroes were annually
rted from the coast of Guinea across the
c---But what private wealth effected in
cause, public wealth may surely effect in
d one, and when the subject comes to be
closely inquired into, the difficulty of
g so large a proportion of the Irish poor
not appear of so appalling a nature.
will assume, that 200,000 may be sent out
year, till the exportation of the whole four
on be completed, which at this rate will com-
a period of twenty years.

---

e whole expense, therefore, for the sub-
nce of the colony would be 2,625,000*l.* a
To transport 200,000 people annually from
nd to America, would keep sixty or seven-
housand ton of shipping in constant em-
ent, which at seven pound a ton will
up the £2,625,000 to £3,000,000. If ano-
illion be added for the support of the
civil establishments for conducting the
and for the purchase of stores, cloth-
implements of husbandry in the first in-
he whole expense would be about four
a year: but the first and last five years of
ty would be considerably less, as the
to be maintained would be so much less.

---

measure that should be adopted for
of Ireland, and should go hand in hand
ith the system of emigration, is that of draining,
he bogs of Ireland. Great good would arise from
this accession of territory, if the land, when reco-
vered, were divided into large estates and large
farms, after the manner of England, and were
brought to cause more produce, and less popula-
tion. But if it were to be split, like the rest of
Ireland, into small farms and potatoe gardens, and
thus occasioned the same amount of population
to swim on it, as in all other parts, the farming
would do no good at all, as the same relative po-
verty would exist on the new land as the old, and
no one would be better off.

The bog land of Ireland consists of 5,000,000
of acres, or a quarter of the kingdom, and when
drained, would be capable of being divided into
1,250 estates of 4,000 acres each, and 10,000 farms
of 500 acres each; and would therefore support a
body of 1,250 country gentlemen, 10,000 farmers
and about 200,000 labourers and servants and if
the net produce of an acre may be estimated at a
pound, would yield an agricultural surplus of
£5,000,000 a year, which would be expended, as
will hereafter appear in the extension of the wealth
and population of the manufacturing towns of
England.

Second—Disposal of Surplus Produce.—There
is no other mode in which it can be disposed of
than to the manufacturing towns, because the
only mode in which the surplus corn of any coun-
try can be made use of, is in exchange for manu-
factures. But it could be of no consequence to
the landed interest of Ireland to what particular
manufacturing towns their corn was taken, whe-
ther to the manufacturing towns of Ireland, or
the manufacturing towns of England,—Belfast
and Dublin, or Liverpool and London. All that
they would be anxious about, would be to get as
much money for it as they could; and if they
could get more money at Liverpool and London,
than they could at Belfast and Dublin, it would
be so much more to their interest to sell it in
England than sell it in Ireland. But it so hap-
pens, from the rapid improvement of the English
school of manufacture, that the manufacturing
towns of England can afford to give more money,
or more manufactures for the same amount of
corn, or can afford to sell their manufactures
cheaper, than the manufacturing towns of any
other country; and it is therefore more to the ad-
vantage of the Irish farmer to sell his corn to the
manufacturing towns of England, than sell it at
home. This brings me to a part of my letter to
which I particularly wish to call your Grace's at-
tention, viz. to the position—that the prosperity
of the landed interest of Ireland entirely depends
on the prosperity of the manufacturing towns of
England, and that their well being has nothing to
do with the establishment of manufacturing towns
in Ireland, or with the residence of absentees—
notwithstanding the common, but inconsiderate
belief, that no two circumstances would be so
powerfully conducive to the amelioration of the
condition of the agricultural poor of Ireland as
these wished for events.

If Ireland, therefore, were divided in the same
manner into large farms, with similar farm build-
ings, and had an equally limited population of
labourers she would be precisely as rich, fertile, and
happy, without a single manufaturing town or a
single resident landlord, as this luxuriant district
of England; and the corn and cattle of the Irish
farmer, would be bought by English factors and
English drovers for the markets of England with-
out the neeessity of any more knowledge on the
part of their ultimate destination, or any more
care than is shewn by the fen farmer of Lincoln-
shire.

---

*Third—the effect of this System on our Foreign
Dependencies*, &c.—Having thus pointed out
the only, and the simple measure, that is requisite
for the relief of Ireland, and explained the high
state of prosperity, to which she might be raised
under it, I shall now proceed to enquire into the
effects, which this system of colonization will have
on the interests of Canada, & on our other foreign
dependencies, and thence on the interests of
England.

(To be Continued.)

Gibbon, vol. iv. p. 311.

POETRY.

FROM "PRIDE SHALL HAVE A FALL."

MUSIC AT EVENING.

"O, silver sounds! whence are ye? from the
throne
That spirits make of the empurpled clouds?
Or from the sparkling waters or the hills
Upon whose leafy brows the Evening Star
Lies like a diadem? O, silver sounds,
Breathe round me, till Love's mother, slow-
paced night
Hears your deep summons in her shadowy
cell,"

BEAUTY.

"'Tis an enchanted vision! Ha! she comes!
There's music in her motion! All the air
Dances around her. Venus!---There's a foot,
So light and delicate, that it should tread,
Only on flowers, which, amorous of its touch,
Should sigh their souls out, proud of such
sweet death.
So comes upon her clouds the Queen of Love,
So sovereign Juno won the heart of Jove."

TO A FRIEND.

And can I smile at folly's chime
And charm the hidden woes,
Which deepening still, as journies time,
A dreary scene disclose?

And can the mimic scene impart
A spell, whose power can steal
The poisoned arrow from my heart,
And bid me cease to feel?

Yes, I can smile at folly's chime,
In fables seek repose:
And still, mid mimic scenes sublime,
Distracting thought compose.

Yes, still for me has art the power
From silent woe to steal;
But, oh! where *was*—where *is* the hour,
Can bid me cease to *feel!*

Alas the heart insensate, chill,
Must seek its native clay,
Or e'er the griefs that wound to kill,
Can fade, like dreams away!

Yet will I crop the meanest flower
That blossoms on my way;
And still, in fancy's glittering bower,
With aërial beings stray:

Yes, I will twine the living rose
Around my aching head;
Nor scorn the veil that shrouds my woes,
Though e'en by folly spread!

G.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*. BY M. D. CRUZ, IN BAKE-HOUSE LANE NO. 2.
ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their station are requested to give notice to the PRINTER *who will pay due attention to their orders.*

Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12TH, 1824.

EUROPE.

LONDON JOHN BULL, JULY 11.

STATE OF SOCIETY IN ENGLAND IN JULY, 1824; illustrated *Quotations from the public papers, without the smallest original remark.*

No. I.

"MRS. COUTTS' FETE AT HOLLY LODGE.

"Tuesday having been fixed for a *petite dejeuner* at Mrs. Coutts' *beautiful little villa* at Highgate, invitations were issued to a *distinguished and select* party of her friends, and notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather in the early part of the morning it was attended by about *seven hundred* Ladies and *gentlemen* of the first rank and fashion in the Country. The guests began to assemble soon after twelve o'clock and continued increasing till six."

Here follows the names, which want of room alone prevents our inserting.

No. II.

is from the POST of Friday.

"THE COUNTESS OF BERKELEY'S DEJEUNE.

"At Cranford Lodge a *sylvan* scene of singular taste was intended to have been given on the day of the review of the troops at Hounslow.

"One hundred were expected—*about sixty came.* It was about five o'clock that the breakfast was given; the arrangements among the marquees in the lawn were abandoned, in consequence of the pelting storm, and the tables laid in the very fine banquetting hall. Every delicacy, with soups of all kinds; Champaigne, Burgundy, Hock and Vin de Grave: fruits and ices, Roman punch, &c.

"The second Regiment, (the Coldstream Guards,) sent their band: they played during the Collation in a marquee, and in the evening under the viranda. At night the house was illuminated in the most resplendent manner when dancing commenced in the grand saloon. Paine's excellent band attended. After these there was a supper in the same apartment as before; hilarity and wit prevailed till a late hour."

No. III.

is a review of some new poems, from the COURIER of Thursday.

"A very beautiful and interesting volume has just appeared under the above title, and accompanied by circumstances which have excited the public attention (as far as we can speak from the capital) in an unusal degree; for though possessing many of the very highest qualities of poetical composition, *it is understood that the author is not only of the softer sex, but has very lately bid farewell to her teens.* If this be true, and we believe it is, the *Improvisatrice is indeed an extraordinary production*, and must place the name of the writer among the foremost of those who have *adorned and exalted the female literature of the country.*"

No. IV.

is from the MORNING POST of Friday,

"Lord Byron's will evinces a desire to distribute his property to those members of his family who stood most in need of his assistance. In additon to the circumstances which have already transpired with respect to the will of this noble and illustrious person, there is this very curious one:—The will contains a bequest of 5000*l.* to a beautiful young Venetian, named Nina, to whom his Lordship was fondly attached. The bequest, however, is made liable to this condition *that she never marries a British subject.*" The effect of the will in this respect has since become inoperative, by the death of this beautiful young lady; but it shows a very sincere (not certainly a very amiable) disposition on the part of his Lordship, of the dissatisfaction, distrust, and even the hatred, he entertained towards the natives of his own country. With every respect for the good old Roman maxim, "*de mortuis nil nisi verum*," there is very little in the sentiment of this part of his Lordship's will which can either entitle him to the respect of Englishmen or of mankind: it possesses singularity, to be sure; but singularity, without any redeeming virtue to retrieve it from the epithet of every unkind feeling, unnational prejudice, and, we may add, unmeaning sarcasm."

No. V.

is from the COURIER of Thursday.

"On Tuesday the ceremony of opening a newly erected Chapel, dedicated to the service of the Roman Catholic Religion, took place at Richmond, Surrey. There is a considerable number of Catholics resident in and about Richmond, and heretofore there has been no place of public worship for their use. The want of it of course was much felt, and Miss Doughty, an elderly lady, whose name we believe stands high in the list of the pious and charitable of this country, came to the determination of causing the present elegant edifice to be erected at her own sole expense. The Chapel is of an oblong form, with a small tower of stone at one extremity, supported by pillars, and surmounted with a richly gilded cross. The interior is at once neat and elegant. There is ornament sufficient without the gaudiness of decoration which is generally to be found in the Catholic places of worship. The ceiling is a vaulted one, composed of wood, divided into pannels, and painted a pale lilac. The walls are of the same colour, the cornices lightly touched with gilding, and round the top runs a rich scroll of gold and French white.

"The ceremony of consecration took place on Monday, and on Tuesday morning. Drs. Poynter and Bramston, Catholic prelates, with Miss Doughty's private chaplain, and another priest, arrived to perform the ceremony of the opening. The musical department was under the superintendence of Mr. Le Jeune, organist at the chapel of the Spanish Embassy; and Mr. Atkins and Miss Hamersley, (of Covent Garden Theatre.)

Mr. Horncastle, Mr. Golding, and other Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal St. James's, sustained the vocal parts. The solemnization of High Mass was commenced by Dr. Bramston, at a little before eleven o'clock, at which time the chapel was crowded almost to suffocation with persons of rank and fashion, several of whom came in their carriages from London and the surrounding country to witness the ceremony."

We have not heard whether the Popish *Earl Marshal of England* was present—we see the choristers of our Protestant King's Chapel Royal were there.

We leave these quotations without any remark of our own, as Indicative to our country's friends of the signs of the times.

The Horticultural Society of England, last week proceeded to exhibit large strawberries, and elect new members. Among the latter we perceive the names of His Imperial Majesty Alexander, Emperor of all the Russias, and Mr. Robert Grogan, of the Plough and Crumpet, Lower Hoxton.

The following is a *verbatim* copy of a circular letter to the subscribers to the Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor—the records of Puritanism furnish nothing more characteristic—

"SIR,—Permit me to solicit the favour of your vote and interest at the ensuing election, for a Collector to the Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor, and at the same time to assure you, that in the event of my obtaining the appointment, it shall be my endeavour to evince my gratitude for the favour conferred on me, by a diligent discharge of the duties of the office.

"The election will be on the 11th of December, by ballot, from twelve to three, at the Bank Coffee House—I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant, "J. PALMER.

"Drawing Office, Bank of England, Nov. 20, 1823."

"We who have subjoined our names do [testify] it as OUR opinion, (in THE PRESENCE AND FEAR OF GOD) that Mr. James Palmer is not *only* qualified to discharge the duties of a Collector satisfactorily, *but that he is a believer in our Lord Jesus Christ, and walking* (THROUGH GRACE) *consistently with his holy profession.*

"Geo. Clark, Bank.
"S. Leets, Union street Meeting, Borough.
"John Holgate, Lock's-field Chapel.
"J. P. Royston, Long-acre Episcopal Chapel.
"J. Gilbert, Bank.
"J. Conder, Great Alie-street Meeting,
"S. Leigh, Church-street Meeting, Black-fr.
"S. Dennis, Little Prescott-street Meeting, Goodman's fields.
"S. Greenhough, New Broad street Meeting,
"T. C. Turner, Christ Church, Newgate-st.
"John Ashmore, Spa-fields Chapel,
"J. R. Elsey, Stepney Meeting,
"Jas. Simpson, Kentish Town Chapel,
"G. Hyde, Percy Chapel."

We copy the following advertisement from a Cork Newspaper of the 4th of May:—

"BOARD AND LODGING.

"A few respectable Boarders and Lodgers would be taken at Mrs. CAREW'S, Dean-street, St. Barry's. Terms—Gentlemen £50, *Ladies Forty Guineas per annum.* To be found in *Punch* and *Porter*, with the advantage of a large well-stocked garden, for PLEASURE and EXERCISE.

"April 27, 1824.

There is an air of rurality about this, which is pleasing and pastoral—ladies and gentlemen sporting about a well-stocked garden in search of pleasure and exercise, in the cool of the evening, after having taken their allowance (*á discretion* as the French give their bread) of punch and porter. One thing strikes us as remarkable—we mean the difference of the rate of drinking between the gentlemen and the ladies—it amounts to no more, in the long-run than five-pence farthing *per diem.*

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF SATURDAY, JULY 10.

COLONIAL OFFICE, JULY 9, 1824.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, nominating the Rev. Christopher Lipscomb, Doctor in Divinity, to the Bishopric of Jamaica.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, nominating the Rev. William Hart Coleridge, Doctor in Divinity to the Bishopric of Barbados and the Leeward Islands.

WHITEHALL, JULY 6, 1824.

The King has been pleased to present the Rev. Henry Michael Wagner, Master of Arts, to the Vicarage of Brighthelmstone, in the County of Sussex and Diocese of Chichester, void by the promotion of the Rev. Doctor [illegible] Carr to the Bishopric of Chic[illegible]

Catholic Association.—On [illegible] took place of this associatio[illegible] the ele[illegible]

Secretary, in the room of Mr. Conway; ken there being 53 votes for Mr. Dwyer, and 3 for Mr. Sullivan, the former gentleman was eclared duly elected. In the sitting on Satury, Mr. O'Connel's notice of motion for an ggregate Meeting was withdrawn.

Extract from the Argos, of Buenos Ayres, e 5th of June, 1824. Imitating the Editor of London Paper, from which we have ex- ted the documents published in the three ious numbers of this work, we also might ct and comment upon the tenor of the documents, according to our own view of em: particularly that one, according to which appears that France is conscious, how inca- able she is of acquiring an influence in Ame- by the same means in which she acquired Spain, and struggling to obtain it by in- ucing what would only tend to confirm the ersal odium which she has already attach- o herself along the whole Columbian Con- ent, viz.: her Aristocratic and Monarchical inciples. The other document in which pain makes a vain show, not only of her Sovereignty over America, but of the loud clamors which all Spaniards, and even the good Americans themselves, make to induce her to re-assume her ancient rule over them, only demonstrates her bare-faced impudence in making such an arrogant display at the head of the very paper in which, to recover even a right ascendancy in her colonies, she invites to her aid, nothing less than the powers of the whole Continent of Europe!!!

Hall of Representatives.—In the Session of Friday the 4th instant, a note from the Government was read, of which the following is a Copy, which we here insert from an idea of its great importance.

Buenos Ayres, 4th June—'The Provincial Government has the satisfaction of addressing the Honorable Hall of Representatives, and exposing to them, that the news received m Europe in the beginning of the year, and recent events which have happened in Upr and Lower Peru, proved the necessity of suming such an imposing attitude as might at nce tend to the security of the Country, and draw from the said events themselves, the greatest possible advantages in favour of the ther independant States.

Guided by this principle, the Provincial Government, having communicated its ideas and sentiments to the Governments of Chili, Peru, and Columbia, entered into a formal agreement with the Government of Salta, under the view of commencing, in that territory, the organization of the regular force which should act as Vanguard in every operation, which subent events might render necessary, and the same time serve to guard the free tories from all aggression on the part of the emy. The Government thinks it its duty to rm the Honorable Hall, that to fulfil this ortant object, it met with the strongest and favourable disposition on the part of the ernment, and whole Province of Salta, with a sufficient guarantee for its execu- in the good order along with more sub- ments in the Public administra- en there re-established. g, it began to furnish said ment, rms and all kinds of war- res; granted a monthly subsidy of llars, commencing on the 1st of April, and to continue till the formation of the General Government, and afterwards contributed 5,000 dollars, over and above said subsidy, continuing to transmit all military supplies required, according to the superior practical information, which from existing circumstances that Government possessed to this.

Still not resting satisfied with this, the Provincial Government conformably to a new treaty made with that of Salta, is taking measures to station there three squadrons of Cavalry of the line including the one which the Government of Cordova must send according to its own proposal, and will supply the funds which may be thought necessary for their support. Moreover it has communicated its resolution to the aforesaid Government of Salta, that a respectable army in that quarter, besides the one to be raised there with a similar object, shall advance with all the celerity that the circumstances of the country require, and under the assurance that whatever resources may be judged necessary, or the public Treasury can afford, shall be supplied.

Under this understanding the Provincial Government considering that successive demands will occur for arms and pecuniary aids to put the above plan in due execution—considering that it is of the greatest importance to the Government to be expeditious in the discharge of the operations which fall to its share, and that sometimes the exit of these will depend upon the circumspection used in conducting them, has thought itself in duty bound to lay before the Honorable Hall of Representatives the annexed project of a law which provides for the approval of the supplies already rendered to the Government of Salta, and a warrant for whatever others the Government may think it necessary to make in future.

The Government salutes most respectfully the Honorable Representatives.

"JUAN GREGORIO DE LAS HERAS,
MANNUEL J. GARCIA,"

——"Project of the Law."——

"Art. 1st. The supplies rendered by the Provincial Government for the purpose of organizing an army of the line in Salta are approved of."

"Art. 2d. The Government is authorised to defray all other expenses which may be thought necessary to the support of the force treated of in the preceding article."

COURT OF CHANCERY.—THURSDAY, JULY 22.

THORNTON v. CURLING.—This was a motion in which a question arose respecting the will of the late Colonel Thornton.

Mr SHADWELL, on the part of the plaintiff, shortly opened the case yesterday, and stated that Colonel Thornton was a Gentleman formerly well known in the sporting world, and the motion he had now to submit to the Court was, that Dr. Curling, who was nominated executor under the will, might be restrained from applying any part of the property left by the Colonel, as directed by the will, and that a receiver might be appointed. The short facts of the case, upon which the motion was founded, were these:—In 1806 Colonel Thornton married Elizabeth Uwins, and in 1807 had a child by her, which, however, was alleged to be illegitimate. In 1814 he went to reside in France, and purchased a considerable property there. Having resided on the manor he had purchased for some time, the Colonel wrote to the French Government to be allowed those civil rights enjoyed by natives of France; after a long correspondence, these rights were at length obtained. Subsequently the Colonel transferred his plate, furniture, and other personal property, which he had left in England, to France, amounting in value to more than 200l. In 1818 he came to England, and in October in that year made a will, by which he gave all his presonalty, which was then of considerable value, to his illegitimate son, and named Dr. Curling, and another person, his executors. He subsequently returned to France, and died in March, 1823. The question, therefore, for the consideration of the Court, was whether at the time the testator made his will he was not domiciled in France. If it could be proved that he was so domiciled, then the law of France, and not that of England, applied to the will. The law of France, as declared in the Code of Laws published under the sanction of the French Government, was clear and decisive, that an illegitimate child could not be preferred before a legitimate one. The Learned Counsel contended that no doubt whatever could be entertained that Colonel Thornton, at the time of making his will, was domiciled in France; the long residence in that country, the obtainment of the privilege of enjoying civil rights, and the removal of the furniture from England, were all circumstances which clearly proved the fact. He referred to the French code of laws, and read various passages from it, shewing the law which there prevailed in favour of legitimacy, and alluded to a case of Bruce v. Bruce, in which the doctrine of domicile was distinctly laid down.

Mr. WYATT now appeared as Counsel on the same side, and proceeded to advert to certain cases which bore upon the point, particularly one reported in 2d Vesey, 36.

The LORD CHANCELLOR apprehended that he had no power whatever to controul Dr. Curling, unless misconduct could be proved against him. The Ecclesiastical Court had determined this to be a will, a probate had been allowed, and it was not in the power of a Court of Equity to say it was no will. Dr. Curling had been appointed executor, and whether it was a will or not, it was plain that the testator had placed in him very great confidence. It was, he confessed, quite new to him, to hear an application for a receiver upon such a ground as had been stated.

Mr. WYATT observed, that the principal question was, whether the testator was or was not domiciled in France at the time of making his will?

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that the instrument must be taken as a will, but what parts of it could not be or could be acted upon another question.

Mr. WYATT intimated that Dr. Curling was considered as a trustee of the property, and it was contended by himself, and his Learned Leader, that he could not apply the testator's property otherwise than according to the law of France.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that if the will could not be acted upon, it was exactly the same thing as if Dr. Curling was trustee for

the next of kin. It would be necessary that affidavits should be filed, stating facts of which the Court was at present wholly ignorant.

Mr. SHADWELL thought he must have made himself extremely obsure to the Court, in what he had advanced, as he never meant to argue that this instrument must be considered as a will.—The LORD CHANCELLOR would not decide upon the motion, the important question whether this property ought to be applied according to the law of France, or England. At the same time he would say, that if Dr. Curling applied the property in any way, he did so at his own hazard.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, who appeared on the other side, expressed his belief that there was now really no personal property upon which any question, whether it was applicable according to the law of England, or France, could arise.

Mr. HEALD, as Counsel for Dr. Curling, stated, that he was prepared with facts which would prove, as he was instructed, that Colonel Thornton never was domiciled in France. That would set the whole question at rest.

Mr. SHADWELL admitted that he was not at present prepared to argue this question in the shape of a cause, as many proofs would be rendered requisite. He understood, that there was an appeal from the decision in the French Court to the higher tribunal in that country. The French Judge, however, had refused to hear this appeal until the Lord Chancellor in England had heard and decided the present question.

The LORD CHANCELLOR smiling, said, he could not but feel much flattered by such courtesy. With respect to the question of domicile, it was a most delicate one; it was extremely difficult to decide what was a man's domicile at the time of his death.

Mr. SHADWELL expressed his belief, that in the present case it would not be found so difficult to determine.

The LORD CHANCELLOR: Then when the case is to be decided, I will trouble you, Mr. Shadwell, to determine it for me.

The motion was then refused.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

This Theatre has commenced its career this season with its usual good fortune, or, to speak with propriety, its fortune may be more fairly attributed to its judicious management, as well in the liberal treatment of the persons who write with success for this establishment, as in the powerful company it has collected from all quarters to attract and amuse the town through its short and sunny season. A new Comedy was produced last night, in three acts, entitled *Married and Single*, which, to speak with the strictest adherence to truth, may be pronounced one of the best and most lively satirical effusions of the pen against a reigning foible in our day—the aping of boyish follies and faithful levity in elderly fops on the wrong side of fifty. The folly is so general, that it is impossible for any man of any intercourse in society not to imagine he has in his eye the subject of the satire. A married man, of nearly sixty, whose sole regret appears to consist in his not being able to play the boy through life, separates from his wife, a lady of the old connubial school, to follow more at leisure his antiquated, rakish, and ridiculous, propensities in London. Being sufficiently wealthy, he is sanctioned by the countenance of those who frequent his fetes and laugh at his levity. The Beau has a nephew, an artist, whose embarrassments occasion the most agreeable mistakes and *contretems* throughout the piece. Calling on his nephew one morning, he hears that two young Ladies are expected, and prompted by his affectation of gallantry and intrigue, he avails himself of the young man's momentary absence to assume his character, and is seduced by an artful limb of the law to step down to two Ladies who are waiting for him in a carriage at the door. These, it will easily be suspected, turn out to be none other than Bailiffs. He is hurried to gaol for the debt of his nephew; and, although he is not without friends of property he finds it difficult to escape the iron fangs of a creditor to whom he owes nothing. The impatience of a man in confinement—the apprehension of being pointed at as a dupe by his associates—the dread, the wholesome dread, of ridicule—the silly affectation of liberality which so frequently characterises the conduct of a debtor enlarged, merely because a key is no longer turned in the apartment he occupies—are depicted with great truth and humour by Farren, who performed the part of the antiquated Dandy. On that very night he happens to have a party of persons of *ton*, who make it a point to resent his absence as an affront. Having, however, effected the payment of the debt of his nephew through a Mrs. Waddy he succeeds in entering his own house by stealth in the crowd of attendants, accompanied by the Attorney, whose bill of costs 36*l.* 15s. 2d, still remains a stumbling block to his complete liberation. Whilst waiting here for his money, the Attorney is recognised by the nephew (Cooper), who is engaged in doing the honours in his uncle's absence. In the greatest terror he makes his escape, and being informed two ladies await him below in a carriage, he fancies it is a fresh trap laid for him, and escapes by the back door, writing his intended spouse and her sister a most singular epistle, informing them he is "too well aware of their tricks and schemes, but is not to be done." This, and a letter stating the kind interference of Mrs. Waddy, which is intercepted, occasions a variety of actions and re-actions in the mind of the fair intended spouse of the poor Painter, which are the more difficult to combat, as the sly old fox, Farren, conceals altogether his arrest, and the manner in which he obtained his liberation, lest his motive should be discovered, and he be handed over to that derision which he candidly confesses he dreads more than the chance of death in a duel.—The voice of ridicule, however, explodes on the appearance of the Attorney, who disowns any claims on the young Printer, who thus is enabled to appreciate the sincerity of his uncle's professions as to the kind motives which prompted the payment of his debts. The lovers are united, and the old beau compelled to take up with his vixen of a wife in order to avoid exposure. The performance of the nephew by Cooper had considerable merit, and that of *Beau Shatterley*, by Farren was in his best style, and must be pronounced a palpable hit. He begged leave in the conclusion to be allowed to continue *Married and Single* for a few nights longer, and the proposal was received with three rounds of applause. The piece it is needless to say was announced for this evening, and cannot fail to be repeated often during the season. We understand it is the production of Mr. Poole.—*Courier, July 17.*

MRS. HENRY BARING.

(*From a letter from Mr. Cobbett to Mr. Brougham.*)

It is now twenty-six years, or there about, since I saw her, in her native town of Philadelphia, a place famous for the soft and beautiful features of its women, and she was then deemed the most beautiful of the beautiful. Her features were the sweetest that my eyes ever beheld, and she was, all taken together, the most perfect beauty that I ever had seen, or that I have ever seen since. You know, Sir, that the laws of petticoat (more powerful than those of the "omnipotent" House) require, that we, upon such occasions, except our own wives: and to which I hereby do in obedience to that law.

During the cross-examinations, the witnesses were asked whether Mrs. Baring had ever been married before she was married to Mr. Baring. No positive answer was given to this and in insinuation seemed to lurk under the question. The truth ought to be told, because it must tend to form an excuse for the lady, who is unfortunate enough without any addition from groundless imsinuations. The truth is, then, that she was married at Philadelphia when she was not more, I should think, than fifteen or sixteen years of age. The history of the marriage is this:—

Mr. Bingham, the lady's father, who was one of the richest men in the country, lived in Philadelphia, where he kept a house more like an English lord than like a republican citizen. He entertained all the noblemen and gentlemen from England and from France, and, indeed from Europe, who visited Philadelphia. The Duke of Toailles and Liancourt, the present Duke d'Orleans and his brother; and, in short all the nobles and gentlemen who visited that city. Mrs. Bingham was a very beautiful and accomplished woman; so that the house of Mr. Bingham, who was a Senator of the United States, was really by far the first house in the country.

Amongst the foreigners, who at the time here alluded to visited at Mr. Bingham's, was a Count de Tilly, a French emigrant nobleman. He was about twenty two years of age, I should think, and the younger Miss Bingham, now Mrs. Henry Baring was, I should suppose, about sixteen. The Count was not what a man would think very handsome; but woman do not see men with men's eyes; and, besides, he talked well, was very gay, had a good deal of wit, was (I'll be bound for him) very ardent (a prime quality,) and the bare sight of him would make you swear that he never thought of a loan in his life; except, indeed, as borrower.

Nothing but what was very natural took place between these parties. The Count was poor, consent of parties was out of the question. The lady escaped from her father's house. They were privately, but lawfully, married in the evening, and that they did not sit up to wait for their pursuers you will readily suppose. Those pursuers got at them, however, before morning; and the party, in great force, under the orders, and in the presence, of an uncle of the lady, took her and carried her by actual compulsion to her father's house.

I, at that time, published a daily paper in Philadelphia. The Count came to me to make his complaint, bringing me a written statement of all the facts for me to publish; and I did publish it. Before the publication was out, however, the above-mentioned uncle, whose name was Richard Willing, came to me to beg of me not to publish the Count's statement. I knew Mr. Willing a great deal better than I knew the Count. The former did not deny any part of the statement, and, therefore, I published it.

There now took place one

e made me dislike a republican government. e Count endeavoured in vain to get at his e. Some creditor of the Count soon put into prison. He got his release upon condi-, as I was told, of quitting the country ; and two Houses of Assembly and the Governor of nsylvania, setting all law at defiance, passed ct to annul the marriage ! Could this have done in England, France, Spain, Austria ; ny state in the whole world, except Pennsyl-a ? Never was there a more impudent piece ranny practised upon the face of the earth ! do we not now behold the fatal consequen-Mr. and Mrs. Bingham are dead ; but it y that Mr. Richard Willing is alive, and, be, what must be his sorrow, especially when reflects how happy his niece might have been h the husband of her first choice ! I remem-that, when I remonstrated with him, he ex-ned : " Why, Cobbett, the fellow's a beg-" Well," said I, " but her father has enough." Alas ! what has resulted from ng her to England, and marrying her to husband !

w, will any one believe that the facts above ed were unknown to Mr. Henry Baring ? uld his brother Alexander, who had married elder sister, and who was at Philadelphia at time of the younger sister's marriage with the unt, would he hide this history from his bro-r Henry, when he saw him about to contract alliance with his sister-in-law. Nay, would Mr. gham himself (who was in England at the) hide the matter from Mr. H. Baring, n the latter asked him for the hand of his ghter ! Impossible. The husband must have wn the history of the marriage with the Count Tilly. And, mind, that being the case, the ost unequivocal proof ought to have been pro-ced, that the lady cordially consented to the nd marriage ; for unless such proof could be duced, what ground could there be for any ages at all ?

he fate of this lady ought to be a warning arents how they listen to the insinuations of mbition and love of money. If Mrs. Bingham were alive now, what would her feelings be ! Mr. Bingham tore his daughter from the arms f a poor husband to put her into those of a ich one. Happily for him, he is not alive to witness the consequences ! He took care (or, I ope so, at least) to secure a good fortune for er. But, alas ! the Count and she and a nume-ous family of children might have enjoyed this ame fortune without loss of reputation. They ould have made no loans, they would not have mbled by the million, they would not have called " main pillars" of their country ; but, would not have been engaged in providing means of carrying on desolating wars.

Coroners' Inquests.

melancholy occurrence took place at Hitchin, ts, a few days since. *Mr. Thomas Jeeves*, a sman, carrying on an extensive trade in that , put a period to his existence by cutting his t with a razor. His motive for committing ash act cannot be attributed to pecuniary culties, as he is supposed to have died worth 00*l*. He was a widower, was about 60 years ge, and has left an only daughter, who is un-ried. It is thought that he has not made a He survived till about noon of the follow-ay, when an inquest was held on the body, verdict was returned of—*Insanity*.

inquisition was on Tuesday taken at the n Castle Tavern, Cambden Town, on the of *Miss Henrietta Rush*, a young lady of ability, who drowned herself in the Re-anal. Verdict—*Insanity*.

Miscellaneous.

Bills.—Intelligence was on the arrest of Mr. Boloret by the police in the French capital, and Mr. Rothschild had at the same time the satisfaction of receiving back all the bills of which he had been defranded. The French police shewed such decision in this affair, that even the Neapolitan Scrip, which was in the possession of Mr. Doloret was seized as well as the bills, and forwarded to Mr. Rothschild. Mr. Rothschild having heard that Doloret had an amiable and deserving wife and two children, interceded with the police for his enlargement.

New Plan of Seduction.—A simple young girl, living in Brussels, was lately the object of a new species of seduction. Two young men pretended to dispute the hand of the fair damsel, and each sought her in marriage : a third individual appeared, who called himself the father of one of the lovers, and offered 1,000 florins as his son's portion. The damsel no longer hesitated, but discharged the unfortunate pretender. The result was, reproaches and a pretended duel between the rivals, tears, outcries, consolements, explanations, and general reconciliation. The marriage was celebrated, but how and where? In a tavern at a frugal feast, where the marriage was drawn up and signed with a pencil. The poor girl, thinking herself a wife, retired at night to the house of her husband. In the morning she was undeceived, being turned out of doors ; but the following day the husband was also undeceived,—he was arrested, and the affair is now before the tribunals ; the gay deceiver will soon be taught that it is not permitted to marry in jest.

Salt Tax.—The Act for the repeal of the salt tax received the Royal assent on the 17th of June. After reciting the previous Acts for the reduction and regulation of the duties, it states, that " it is expedient that all duties, drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, payable upon or for or in respect of salt and rock salt and salted flesh and fish (except as therein excepted and provided for), and mineral alkali, and upon licences for making oxymuriatic acid. or oxymuriate of lime, and laws, provisions and regulations relating thereto, in and throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, should cease and determine on the fifth day of January, 1825.

Increase of Shipping at Liverpool.—The Dock-duties of this port, in 1724, amounted to only 810*l*. ; in 1824, they amounted to 130,911*l*. Starting, however, from a more recent date the progressive increase may be more justly estimated. In 1800, the number, of ships was 4,724, the dock duties 23,379*l*. (we reject fractions). In 1814, only ten years ago the number of ships was 5,706. the tonnage 518,957, and duties 59,741*l*. In 1824, the number of ships was 10,000*l*, comprising 1,180,914 tons, and the dock duties 139,911*l*. being more than double the former amount. So rapid an advance is unexampled in the history of the world.—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

Landed Property.—A very considerable rise has taken place in the value of the land generally, and in Essex in particular, within the last year, as will appear from the following facts :—A small freehold estate, situate at Barnstone, two miles from Great Dunmow, consisting of a lath and plaster house, with moderate outbuildings, and 20 acres of land, was lately sold for 1,330*l*. ; a second lot was sold, at the same sale consisting of one acre and a half of land only, for 150*l*. On Tuesday, the 29th of June, an estate, situate at Shipping-hill, and known by the name of the Moat Farm, consisting of about 128 acres, with a substantial dwelling-house, was disposed of by public auction, at the White Hart Inn, Witham ; the property was advertised as belonging to Mr. H. Sumner the Member for Surrey, and was divided into seven lots, which were knocked down at prices amounting, in the whole, to 6,380*l*. Only two lots out of the seven were actually sold ; the rest were bought in. One lot, consisting of 13½ acres of copyhold sold for 530*l*. ; the other lot, of five acres, also copyhold, sold for 210*l*. A meadow, consisting of seven acres, was bought in at the sum of 560*l*. The conditions of this sale were novel ; we do not imagine the precedent will be generally followed. One of them was, that if delay in the completion of the purchase was occasioned by the purchaser; 5*l*. per cent. was to be paid on the remainder of the purchase-money, but if on the part of the vender, then only 4*l*. per cent. was to be deducted. How the question of delay was to be determined was not pointed out. This, and some other conditions equally unusual, with respect to abstracts of deeds, and objections to title, had an evident effect on the sale. The Hon. Member was present at the sale. Several estates, the property of the late Mr. Edward Harvey, were also sold at the same sale, under the usual conditions, and were bought with avidity. Twelve acres of copy-hold land, lying somewhat remote, and indifferent in quality, were bought at 660*l*. A freehold estate, situate at Black Notley, about six miles below Chemsford, on the Bury-road, consisting of 36 acres of land, with very indifferent buildings upon it, and timber, valued at 100*l*., was lately sold for 2,420*l*.—*Bell's Messenger, July* 11.

Captain Gillespie.

(*Afterwards major general Gillespie.*)

Whilst at Cape St. Nicholas, bad a narrow escape for his life from assassination. He was aroused one night from a profound sleep by the cries of murder, on hearing which, he ran down stairs with his sword, and found his servant boy dreadfully mangled, his arm being nearly severed at the shoulder. The villains, who were no less than eight men, of different nations, immediately on the appearance of the major made a desperate attack upon him, which he repelled with such effect as to lay six of the assailants dead at his feet, whose fate so appalled the other two, that they cried for quarter, and retreated ; but in going off, one of the wretches turned suddenly round, and fired, with an aim that had nearly proved fatal, as the shot grazed the temple, and carried away part of the hair. The report quickly brought up the patrole, who were astonished at the horrible scene of carnage below stairs, and naturally expected to find a more dreadful one in the bed room of the major, whom they found lying in a fainting state, and bleeding to death. Medical aid being speedily procured, this brilliant ornament of his profession was snatched from the jaws of the grave, though his recovery was slow ; and the effects of the wounds which he received in this unequal conflict, added to the fatigue and anxiety endured by him in that arduous service, were felt during the remainder of his life. That life, however was providentially preserved for the public good, and to acquire immortal fame on a wider scale, in other regions. The relation of this romantic instance of personal valour spread rapidly throughout the neighbouring island, and was conveyed to Europe, having, according to custom, some additions, one of which was, that the major died of his wounds. This embellishment had the unhappy effect of shocking the enfeebled frame and agitated nerves of his affectionate mother to such a degree, that before the contradiction of the report could minister the balm of consolation to her spirit, it had sought relief from sorrow in another and a better world.

Our late venerable sovereign was very sensibly affected by the narrative of this extraordinary circumstance ; and so strong was the impression of it upon his memory, that when our hero was afterwards presented at the levee, as Lieutenant Colonel Gillespie, the king instantly surveyed his comparatively diminutive stature with an expression of benignant surprise, and said, " What can it be possible that this little man is the person who performed so great an exploit in St. Domingo ?"

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

FRIDAY, 14TH JANUARY, 1826.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

FRIDAY 14TH JANUARY 1825.

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the Milford Capt. Horwood from England the 20th August. The passengers by her are.

Mrs. Lester,—Miss Williams,—Miss Hough,—Capt. Lester.—Lieut. Day, H. M. 20th Regt. landed at Cannanore—Mr. Reeves, Engineers.—Messrs. Grant and Bodwin Cadets.

The Milford on entering the harbour last night unfortunately struck on the S. W. Prong and remained on the rocks until this morning, when she was hove off without having sustained much injury. We are informed that great credit is due to the Master Attendant's department for their active exertions in relieving the vessel from her dangerous situation. The accident was occasioned, we are told, by the man at the lead giving wrong soundings.

The following Shipping intelligence has reached us by this opportunity. The Regalia had left the canal for Bombay, but as she was to touch at the Cape she is not likely to reach this port before February. The Alfred was to sail in September. The Abberton in November. The England and another Ship had been taken up for the purpose of bringing out the materials for the Mint, and were to sail on the 3d Sept. The Ogle Castle and Cumbrian are advertised to sail for this port; no date.

H. M. Ship Asia arrived at Portsmouth on the 3d of August. The Hercules, Sibbald, Charlotte and Waterloo had also arrived; the two latter on the 5th and 8th of August.

The Sarah was spoken with off Cochin a few days back by H. M. Ship Tamar, and may be expected hourly. The Tamar arrived yesterday from New Holland.

We have received a few papers by the Milford dated the 6th to the 20th of August, from which the following heads of the most important intelligence have been hastily extracted.

On Sunday last, at 10 in the evening, there was some confusion at St. Cloud. The KING had been alone in his Cabinet, and fast asleep in an arm-chair. After waiting for half an hour, and hearing no sort of noise, the attendants in the next room thought it right to enter the KING's apartment where they found LOUIS in a violent fit, and with a countenance quite distorted. A general alarm followed. The physicians were sent for, and the Princes apprised of the KING's danger. But in the mean time LOUIS recovered a little; and on hearing that the family had been raised, became so excessively irritated, that on the Princes hurrying to the chamber-door, he exclaimed, with all his might, "Do they think me dead already?" Their Highnesses, it appears, on this hint, ran off without seeing his Majesty. The next day LOUIS was a little better; but he is kept alive by constant medicine and the most assiduous care on the part of those about him. *Paris Aug. 4th.*

The Times, August 7.

JAMAICA PAPERS.

KINGSTON, JUNE 26.

We have to caution the public from placing belief in the various idle and unpleasant rumours which were in circulation in this city yesterday, many of them being without the slightest foundation in truth; and our readers may be assured that the following is the most authentic and latest account from Hanover:—

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

"Montego Bay Gazette Office, Three o'clock, June 23.

"We are much gratified in being able to congratulate the country on the intelligence which has been just received from the interior, through a respectable gentleman of this parish, who left Argyle about an hour since, and states that there are at present, only six or eight of the Argyle, one or two of the Knockalva, and four of the Golden Grove negroes out, the latter of which are expected to surrender themselves to-night. Colonel Campbell, of the Western Interior, proposes to discharge the detachment of the St. James's Militia, now stationed at Montpelier, to-night or to-morrow morning, unless any thing not now contemplated occurs; and thinks it is likely that the day after, the greater part of the militia in that district may be allowed to return to their homes, the arrival of the Maroons being expected to-night. We are happy also to state, there is not the smallest foundation for attaching any thing like suspicion to the negroes belonging to Mr. C. R. Ellis, in that quarter; on the contrary, their conduct has been meritorious, and a few of them have been employed in pursuit of the runaways. We have every hope, therefore, that an insurrection which has, from its commencement and duration, borne so formidable an appearance, is about to be crushed without the loss of many of the negroes' lives, and none of the white population; but we look with horror and commisration on what is to follow in the trial and consequent punishment of the unhappy victims of the hypocrisy, cant, and cupidity of those selfserving moralists, Wilberforce, Buxton, Cropper, &c.

"It gives us great pleasure to mention, that 200 men, of the 92d regiment, under the command of Captain Donaldson, and a small body of artillery, who were stationed in the barracks of this city, were embarked yesterday on board the *Hussar*, 46, Captain G. Harris, C. B. and proceeded this morning for Savanna-la-Mer. Major-General Sir John Keane, C. B., with his Staff, accompanied them.

"Two companies of the 50th regiment, under the command of Captain Ryan, have been marched into this city, in the room of the above detachment of the 92d."

The Times, August 16.

The Discovery Ships arrived at Whale Islands in Davis's Straits on the 2d July and in their progress met with no obstruction whatever. A letter mentions that far more favorable circumstances attended them on this, than on the former voyage.

The following letter from Zante conveys the intelligence of the Capture of Ipsara by the Turks. On its fall Samos sent in its Submission.

"ZANTE, JULY 18.—On the 4th, at five in the morning, the advance guard of the Turkish fleet steered towards the road: the batteries were silent. The forts occupied by the Schypetars hoisted the Turkish flag. The Christians rushed to this quarter, and found the cannon had been nailed up during the night, by traitors, who fired upon their coreligionists. *Tout est perdu, sauve qui peut!* On this cry, the sailors of Ipsara commenced a terrible fire against the Turks, whose large vessels, for want of depth, were not able to approach. All the Christians who presented themselves were embarked; some vessels got away. At eight in the morning the Osmanlis effected a landing, and the treacherous Schypetars were their first victims. The Greeks who were not able to embark gained the mountains. The city was fired, and the whole of the 4th of July passed in batties and massacres. On the 5th the Captain Pacha proclaimed that he would grant 500 piastres to whoever would bring him a prisoner alive. Useless promise! the tigers were unmuzzled. On the 6th and 7th of July they continued to slaughter. On the 8th, Khoreb blew up the forts of Ipsara; 7,300 heads of women, old men, and children, were appended to the yards and masts of his vessels! The Ambassadors of the Christian powers ought not to await the arrival of these glorious trophies of barbarism at Constantinople.

THE ROYAL PALACES.—It is stated that Carlton House is to be pulled down, and an elegant square built on its scite, opening to the Park, so as form an agreeable termination to the new street. It is also mentioned that a new palace is to be erected for his Majesty at the end of the Mall, in St. James's Park—the present Queen's House, as it is called, to form one of the wings.—*Daily Paper.*

Orders are said to have been received to suspend the loading of two transports for Cape Coast Castle, from which it is inferred that Government intend abandoning its possession.

The disease with which the Vice-Chancellor was afflicted was the stone in the bladder. Sir Astley Cooper extracted it, and the period occupied was twenty-five minutes. During this very trying operation, Sir John Leach, who is in his 62d year, bore the pain without making a single exclamation. Every thing is going on as favourably as could be expected.

The Examiner, Aug. 16.

WINDSOR.—Thursday being his Majesty's birth-day, the morning was ushered in with ringing of bells, and other demonstrations of rejoicing. Soon after 12 o'clock, the Third Regiment of Foot Guards, on duty here, marched from the Foot-barracks in their full uniform, playing in the front to the Long-walk, and at one o'cloock fired a *feu de joie*, and gave three cheers. Soon after one o'clock the King came eown the Long-walk in his carriage, & drove to the Castle, where Mr. Wyatt, the architect and the tradespeople employed in the projected alterations and improvements, were in waitting; the work-people all stood in a row, & saluted his Majesty as he passed, which the King graciously returned. The stone of the new tower which was laid by his Majesty, has already been covered in; it was hollowed in the centre, in which cavity was placed a glass containing the present coins of the realm, and upon a glass plate was inscribed the following inscription:—

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the grace of GOD.
King of Great Britain and Ireland,
Defender of the Faith,
Laid this Corner Stone of a New Entrance
To this Castle at Windsor,
Which has been, for upwards of Seven Centuries,
The Residence of his Royal Predecessors,
On the 62d Anniversary of his Birth-day,
August 12, 1824
JEFFRY WYAT, Architect.

EAST INDIA FINANCE.—The Returns from which the annual revenue and expenditure of the East India Company are taken, are now printed, pursuant to an order made by the House of Commons previous to the prorogation. They contain a statement of the revenues and expenditure for the years 1820, 1821, and 1822, and the estimate for 1823. The total for 1820 was 19,230,462*l.*; for the present year, it is estimated at 22,213,623. The charge in 1820 was, 17,243,123*l.* The estimate charge of the present year amounts to 17,901,695*l.* Amongst the items of expenditure of the Madras Government is a charge of 219, 719 sicca rupees for the families of the late Tippoo and Hyder Ally.

A private letter from Paris says, that the Emperor Alexander is expected there in the course of September, and that the chateau of Laeken, in Belgium, is said to be actually under preparation for Alexander's reception in his way to Paris.

His Majesty's frigate, *Owen Glendower*, Captain Phillimore, has arrived at Portsmouth, from Cape Coast Castle. By her we learn that King of the Ashantees was advancing towards that settlement with a considerable force: and it was understood that he had brought with him one hundered thousand ounces of bullion and gold dust, in the expectation that by paying readily for provisions, &c., he would insure a better supply for his troops. It was apprehended he might do injury to the Negro Town but no fears were entertained for the safety of the Castle, as it could resist any force, however great, that was unprovided with a battering train. Six officers, and 150 men, troops, had arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, but many had fallen victims to the unhealthy state of the climate. Colonel Sutherland was carrying on active measures. Several skirmishes had lately taken place in the bush, under the command of Captain Blenkarne, and the loss of of the Ashantees was supposed to be great. They had surrounded the Fantee country in immense bodies. The squadron was thus disposed of:—*Maidstone* at Cape Coast, to sail in a few days to the Bights of Benin and Biafra, for the suppression of the Slave Trade; the *Bann*, *to* Sierra Leone and Gambia; *Swinger* and *Victor* in the Bights. The following are some of the deaths which happened a short time before the *Owen Glendower* left:—Lieut. M'Cumby, 2d West India Regiment; Lieut. M'Carthy, ditto; Ensign O'Meara, ditto; Ensign M'Kenie, ditto; Mr. Collett, merchant; and Mr. Ruth, ditto, all of fever. It is reported to be the intention of Government to withdraw the garrison and inhabitants of Cape Coast Castle, for which purpose the *Thetis* frigate is gone there, and to abandon the place altogether.

THE FUNDS.—*Monday Aug.* 16.—(12 *o'clock.*) —Very little business in the Money Market: the 3 per Cents Consols are 93¼ ⅞; and for the Account, 93⅞. The New 4 per Cents remain, as on Saturday, at 106⅛.

THE HARVEST.—It gives us the greatest pleasure to be enabled to state, that all the accounts which we have hitherto seen, concur in stating, that the harvest is every where most promising, and that the crops will exceed the average of former years. In Norfolk and Suffolk, the two best cultivated counties in the kingdom, and containing, perhaps, nearly the worst land, the wheat crop is very abundant; & it is a general conclusion, and a very just one that when the crops in these counties are good, the produce of England generally is unusually so. The accounts from Sussex, Herefordshire, and Gloucestershire, all speak the same language,—all concur in congratulating themselves and the kingdom at large upon their abundant crops. In Hampshire and Oxfordshire, the tone of gratulation is still more general and in degree greater. It is unnecessary to go through more of these counties; suffice it to say, that they all speak the same language. Never was there a promise, according to all of them, of a more abundant harvest, and never was the quality better.

The Paris papers state that a very serious affray has taken place in the Spanish capital, between the French and Spanish soldiers, which ended in the loss of several lives on both sides. —A private letter from Frankfort states, that the Emperor of Austria had commuted the penalty of death, pronounced last year by the Supreme Tribunal of Verona against certain individuals for high treason, to 20 years solitary imprisonment in the fortress of Spitzberg. —The Portuguese Ambassador, in a recent interview with Mr. Canning, announced, that his Most Faithful Majesty was no longer of opinion that any aid whatever from this country would be necessary.—The wheat harvest in France is nearly completed; both the quality and quantity are very good.——It is generally allowed, that for the last 50 years there has not been a more abnndant harvest than that now commencing in Ireland. —A considerable sensation had been produced in the East India trade by the increase of the duties on British merchandise in Batavia. —Mr. Green ascended from Warwick, in his balloon, last week, and after a voyage of two hours, came down between Gilmorton and Letterworth, accompanied by a young lady, sixteen or seventeen years of age, completely drenched by the rain, which was then falling in torrents.—Steam-boats have recently been brought into use at Naples, and now ply constantly between that city and Palermo; the voyage, which before frequently occupied a week, is now performed in twenty-four hours. —We hear that Mr. Moore intends to write the life of his illustrious friend, Lord Byron. —The little islands of Sprogoe, in the Great Belt, is now in imminent danger of being swallowed up by the sea, it having a rent through the middle of it. This island is of the greatest importance in the winter-time, for the passage of the mail across the Belt.—It is stated, upon the authority of a letter from Paris, that some serious disturbances have arisen at Barcelona, and that several hundred young men of that place appear in the streets with the *bonnet rouge*.—A terrible fire has destroyed above 1 ,0 houses in the town of Kyritz, in Prussia.—A letter from Gottenburgh, of the 28th of July, says, that the greater part of the town of Mastrand is burnt to the ground.—The report of his Majesty intending to visit the continent, in the course of the approaching autumn, is revived in the fashionable circles.—Several sudden and severe cases of *cholera morbus* have occurred in Leeds and its neighbourhood within the last fortnight, in some of which the progress of the disease has been so rapid, that in four or five hours the powers of life have been exhausted to such a degree, that every effort to restore the patient has failed,

[*Bell's Weekly Messenger, Aug.* 16.

ALGIERS.

[From last night's *Gazette.*]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUGUST 16.

Despatches have this morning been received at this office, addressed by Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Neale to John Wilson Croker, Esq., and dated in the Bay of Algiers, the 26th of July, reporting that the differences between this country and the Regency of Algiers were on that day satisfactorily arranged, and that the hostilities between the two countries had accordingly ceased.

[*The Times,—Aug.* 18.

LONDON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1824.

New York papers to the 25th ult. arrived yesterday. They do not confirm a piece of Mexican intelligence which has appeared in some of the London papers, professing to come from New York, and communicating the successful result of General BRAVO's expedition to Guadalaxara. The advices from the city of Mexico are to the 16th of June, being ten days latter than those previously received. The most recent accounts of General BRAVO's expedition were to the 6th of June, dated from his head-quarters at La Barca, where he had issued two proclamations to his troops, dated on the 1st and 2d of that month. The authorities of Jalisco, on their side, were exerting themselves for the defence of Guadalaxara against General BRAVO. General VICTORIA arrived in the Mexican capital on the 15th of June, where the Government, notwithstanding the difficult circumstances in which it was placed, was proceeding tranquilly and with order in the discharge of its functions. The Congress was employed in discussing subjects of public economy and details of administration. Measures, it appears, have at length been taken for the punishment of the conspirators in favour of ITURBIDE, arrested in the night of the 9th of May. On the 6th of June the regular "council of war," or court-martial, sentenced to death Brigadier-General HERNANDEZ, and Don FRANCISCO SANTOYO; condemned General ANDRADE to the loss of his rank and five years' exile, and the rest of the persons apprehended to perpetual banishment. The Mexican journal, *El Sol*, of the 14th of June, announces that the Supreme Executive Power had determined that the culprits condemned to different punishments for participating in the conspiracy, should be sent to Acapulco, in order that their sentences might be carried into effect, and that such of them as had appealed to the Sovereign Congress for a commuta-

tion of the punishment of death, should be kept in the castle there to await the result of their application. The fact of the arrival of a French Commssioner was officially communicated to the Sovereign Congress on the 1st of June, but no mention is made subsequently of any passports for the capital having been forwarded to him. A vessel arrived at Philadelphia on the 20th of July, in 19 days from Alvarado, which consequently sailed on the 1st, but brought no additional intelligence. By accounts from Havannah of the 8th ult., received at Baltimore, it appears that there were in the former port no less than *eleven* fast-sailing vessels, well armed, fitting out for the African coast for negroes, intending to take advantage of the rainy season, when armed vessels are fearful of visiting the coast on account of the sickness prevailing at that period!! A vessel, called the *Ganges*, had arrived at New York, bringing despatches from Mr. MIDDLETON, the American Minister at Petersburgh, among which was understood to be included the treaty by which the Russian Government has abandoned its claim to any maritime rights on the west coast of North America. It is a curious circumstance that the bearer of these despatches was a Mr. JOHN BULL.

Very contradictory accounts were received yesterday from Jamaica, with which it is not necessary to perplex our readers. We select only that which appears best entitled to credit, and which is contained in a letter from Morant Bay of the 3d ult., stating that "an express had "arrived at the King's House, Spanish Town, "with accounts that the inssurrection of the "Negroes in Hanover had been quelled, and "that all was once more peaceable and quite." Sir J. KEANE was said to be on his return in the *Hussar* frigate, with the intention of visiting all the principal ports round the island. A degree of irritation obviously prevails among the white population of Jamaica, in consequence of recent proceedings in this country, particularly those relating to the affair of Mr. SMITH, the missionary, news of which had just reached them, which has given a colouring of exaggeration to all the statements respecting the conduct of the Negroes, and renders it necessary that they should be received with caution.

Accounts were received yesterday from Buenos Ayres dated the 6th of June, but no event of political importance had occurred there up to that date. The latest accounts received at Buenos Ayres from Peru, stated that Lima was still in the possession of the Royalists. Unfortunately, however, the date of the advices from Peru, is not mentioned, but they could not be very recent, as the communications appear to have been interrupted by the position of the corps of Spanish Royalists in Upper Peru. The accounts from Chile through Buenos Ayres reach only to the 24th of April, and also furnish no events of importance. The letters are filled with speculations respecting the probable issue of the contest in Peru, which are quite undeserving attention.

THE ASHANTEES.

Extract of a letter received from the Gold Coast, giving some details of the action with the Ashantees on the 21st of May last :—

"At break of day (21st of May) we were all on our legs, armed *cap-a-pie*, at the martial (though not most inviting) air of 'Turn out the whole.' About 11 o'clock we marched with 4,500 men (which, as nearly as I could calculate, was the number of our whole force) to engage the Ashantees. The attack commenced now with tremendous volleys from right to left. Our troops in the centre gave way in the first onsent of the battle, but they soon advanced again, and stood their ground like lions. Lieutenant——, with every effective man of the 2d West India Regiment, was placed as a reserve, immediately in the rear of the parties engaged, and across the main path : this post he and his men maintained with great firmness the whole day.

"Here we came regularly into action under every possible local disadvantage. The Ashantees occupied a high, thickly wooded steep hill, and we were in a cleared farm directly under them. On the road to the Pa Demba Farm, the plain of rock which looks like a meadow on the right hand, will give you some idea of the field of battle at Fetue. Captain——, of the Militia, was severely wounded in both arms in the commencement of the affair, and every ten minutes after this, there was somebody going to the rear with a broken head or leg. We fought until our ammunition was expended, and the sun threatened to leave us in the dark. Upon the whole, we rather gained ground on the savages ; and from subsequent accounts, it appears that they never before got such a regular thrashing in a 'bush fight.' This they acknowledge themselves ; for we have had some of them taken alive, and received some men who deserted from their camp, that were taken by them in Sir Charles's action. Our bullets did great execution amongst them, I assure you.

The Times, August 19.

Paris. A letter from Frankfort contains a report of the defeat of the army of DEWISH PASHA on the side of Livadia. The following is the state of the funds :—

FRENCH FUNDS.—PARIS Aug. 17.—Five per cents. opened at 100. 90.; closed at 100. 85; Bank Stock, 1,895.; Neapolitan 5 per cent., 87⅜; Spanish ditto, 18¼; Spanish Loan, 55. Exchange on London, one month, 25. 15.; 3 months, 25.—*Cours Authentique.*

Letters have been received from Porto-au-Prince, Hayti, dated 30th June. They state that the President and his suite had returned to that place, after a tour of inspection to the different fortified places, where every precaution had been taken to secure the inhabitants against surprise, as it was still reported that the French had the intention of invading the island. Trade was dull.

The last letters from New South Wales state that Mr. Cunningham, Botanical Collector for Kew Gardens, has discovered a valuable tract of country abounding in well watered plains, and fine timbered land. to the north of Bathurst, and a pass through a ridge of mountains, which stretch east and west to Liverpool Plains, discovered by Mr. Oxley in 1818. This latitudinal dividing range is situated on the other side of a stream named the Goulburn, and in many parts resembles the Blue Mountains.

The Times, August 20.

GAZETTE PRESS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1825. No. 1807.

BOMBAY AMATEUR
THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
WILL BE PERFORMED
The Citizen

To which will be added a Selection from Coleman's play of
THE
MOUNTAINEERS
TO CONCLUDE WITH THE FARCE OF
THE
Weathercock.

TICKETS and places may be had at the Theatre from 10 till 4.

Doors to be opened at half past six, and the performance to commence at seven precisely.

BOXES 8 Rupees, PIT 6 Rupees, UPPER BOXES 4 Rupees and GALLERY 2 Rupees.

Bombay, 19th January 1825.

FIRST
Calcutta Lottery.
OF 1825

TICKETS are now on sale at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and Co. price 120 Rupees.

Bombay, 19th January 1825.

Passage to London.
THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP
Alfred
OF 700 TONS BURTHENS
John Lamb,
COMMANDER

WAS to Sail for this Port direct on the 20th September, and may be expected to arrive in all this Month, or early in February. This Ship has splendid accommodations, carries a Surgeon, and her homeward cargo being already engaged, she will be dispatched to London without delay.

Apply at the Office of Mr. WILLIAM NICOL, where Plans of her Cabins may be seen.

(2) Bombay, 19th Jan. 1825.

For Passengers Only
THE
Sarah
Thos. Bowen,
COMMANDER
FOR LONDON
TOUCHING AT ST. HELENA ONLY

SHE Carries an experienced Surgeon and will be dispatched between the 1st and 5th Feb. next.

For particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his office, where a plan of the Sarah's accommodations may be seen.

(2) Bombay, 19 January 1825

For Passage to London.
THE FINE NEW SHIP
Florentia
OF 500 TONS.
John Wimble R. N.
COMMANDER

WAS to leave England on the 2d September. Chartered by the Hon'ble Company.

This Ship is well fitted in every respect and has excellent accommodation for Passengers. A plan of her Cabins and further particulars at the Office of MESSRS. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH &co.

Bombay, 19 Jan. 1825.

Passage to London.
THE FAST SAILING TEAK BUILT SHIP
Duke of Bedford
800 TONS
T. A. Cunynghame
COMMANDER

WILL positively sail ou the 25th Instant, Has very superior accommodations and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to the COMMANDER at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and CO. where a plan of her Cabins may be seen.

(c) Bombay, 19th Jan. 1825.

Freight And Passage To
LONDON
THE FAST SAILING SHIP
Georgiana,
ROBERT FORD
COMMANDER,

HAS good accommodations for Passagers and carries a Surgeon. Apply to the Commander at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON, MALCOLM & CO.

Bombay, 19th January 1825.

Vincent de Santos.
HAIR CUTTER
AND
RAZOR SHARPER,

MOST respectfully begs to inform the Gentlemen of Bombay and the public in general, that he has removed from Meadows Street to the Premises on which the new Billiard Rooms and Racket Court has lately been erected and where all orders for the future will be thankfully received.

V. D. S. returns his most sincere thanks for the encouragement he has hitherto met with and hopes by assiduity and attention to merit its continuance.

Bombay, 19th Jan. 1825.

Higgs & Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
A PAIR OF ELEGANT SIX LIGHT
LUSTRES
WITH PLATED MOUNTING
PRICE Rs. 850.
A Pair of Eight Light Di
Rs. 1050.
Meadows Street, 19th Jan.

Higgs& Brigg
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A LIGHT BENGAL BUILT
BUGGY
WITH HARNESS
PRICE Rs. 500.
Meadows Street, 19th Jan.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

BILLS ON LONDON

AT 6 MONTHS SIGHT.

MESSRS. PRINSEP and Co. as Agents to Messrs. PALMER and Co. of Calcutta, will draw on Messrs. COCKERELL, TRAIL and Co. at 1 | 9½ until further notice.

Bombay, 19th January 1825.

TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.
OF
CALCUTTA.

THE first Volume of the Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society is now in the Press and will be published without delay. Application regarding the Work to be made to Messrs. THACKER AND CO. St. Andrew's Library. Calcutta.

Bombay, 19 Jau. 1825

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Friday, the 28th Instant,
AN INVOICE OF STATIONARY
JUSL IMPORTED
And of the finest Quality
CONSISTING OF

BEST thin and thick Letter Paper, Gilt Edged Ditto, Superior Quills, Swan Ditto, Pewter Ink Stands, Colored Wafers, Red Sealing Wax. India Rubber, Blotting Paper, Mavor's Spelling Books, and Johnson's pocket Dictionaries,

Large and Small Patent Ledgers, Journals, Waste Cash and Blotting Books.

(2) Meadows Street, 19th Jan. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Tuesday next, tho 25th Instant,
To Close Sundry Accounts,

LADIES' Down Bonnets with Bands and Plumes, Artificial Flowers, Superfine Blue Cloth, Coarse Yellow, Drab, Olive and Blue Ditto, Welch Flannel, Fine Penknives. Gold Sword Knot, and Hat Tassel, Casks of Bengal Shoracko, &c.

Meadows Street, 29th Jan. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Friday next, the 21st Instant,

THE Modern Household Furniture of a Gentleman returning to Europe, Consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Plate and Plated Ware, Glass, Earthen-ware, Camp Cases, Medicine Chest &c.

Also, a single Poled Tent and Rowtie nearly new.

Meadows Street, 19th Jan. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION

On FRIDAY next, the 21st Instant,

AN Invoice of Brushes, consisting of Smyth's sets of Tooth Brushes, Silver wire Ditto, a variety of Ivory handled shaving Brushes, best Penetrating hair Ditto, Clothes and Nail Ditto.

ALSO

An Invoice of Painters, Brushes.

Meadows-Street, 19 Jan. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission
AN INFANTRY OFFICER'S
Dress Chaco
WITH SILVER MOUNTINGS
Size 7 Inches
PRICE Rs. 70.
ALSO
Staff Officer's Cocked Hats
AT
Rs. 75 to 80.

Meadows Street, 19th Jan. 1825.

Kempt and Co.

RESPECTFULLY acquaint the Public that they have received the Oriental Herald for the Months of July and August the Work may be had from its Commencement in January last.

Bombay, 19th January 1825.

Kempt and Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Saturdav, 22d Instant.
THE
UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES

FLANNEL, Plated Candlesticks, Telescopes, Muslin Gowns, of fancy Paterns, Cambric, in ten yard Pieces, Lenos, Imitation Pulicat Handkerchiefs, Muslin Neck Handkerchiefs.

AFTERWARDS,

Wine of descriptions, and a number of Books to close an accecount.

Bombay, 19th January 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Saturday the 29th Instant,
AT THE PSEMISES.
THE
Household Furniture,
&c.
OF
"Belair,"

CONSISTING of first and second Sized Cots, Childrens Do. and other Bed room Furniture, Couches, Chairs, a Set of Mahogany Tables (to dine 18) Lamps, Wallshades, Sets of Cut Glass, Desert Services, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

At 12 o'clock precisely, unless previously disposed of by private sale, an English built Barouchette, two Pair of Arab Carriage Horses, with some Saddle Horses, &c. &c.

N. B..—The above may be received on and after the 25th Instant.

Bombay, 19th January 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS
On Monday Next the 24th Instant,
SUNDRY ARTICLES
OF
FURNITURE

GLASS and Queens Ware &c. &c. also a Quantity of Wearing apparel &c. the property of the late F. AYRTON, Esq. Deceased.

Bombay, 19th January 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.
HAVE FOR SALE.
On Commission
THE FOLLOWING WORKS

Richardson's Persian and Arabic Dictionary 2 Vols.....	80	Rupees,
Smeaton's Edystone Light house	90	do.
Smeaton's Reports 3 Vols.....	100	do.
New Vitruvius Britannicus, Consisting of beautiful Plans and Elevations, 2 Vols.....	120	do.

Bombay, 19th January 1825.

FOR PRIVATE SALE
AT
Messrs. Baxter & Co's.
TWO CAPITAL ARAB
Horses

OF high Caste well worthy the attention of any Gentleman or Lady Requiring Horses of good Character. Parted with solely on Account of the Proprietor embarking for England.

Bombay, 19th January 1825.